

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION

WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS

A STRONG APPROVAL OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MEAN MUCH MORE THAN A BETTER PRICE TO THE FARMERS FOR THEIR PRODUCE. IT WILL MEAN THAT THE ORGANIZED FARMERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY ARE A POWER IN THE LAND. THEY WILL HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY KNOW WHAT THEY WANT, AND HOW TO GET IT. AFTER THE RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT NO GOVERNMENT WILL DARE TO REFUSE FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EVENTUAL FREE TRADE WITH THE MOTHER LAND.

AUG. 23, 1911

EQUITY

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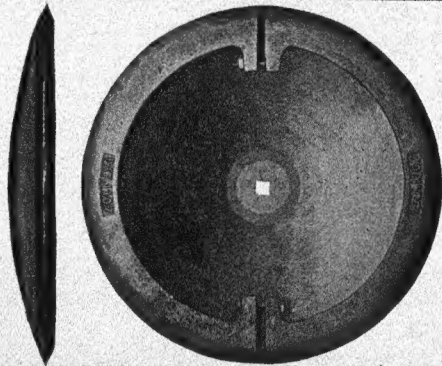
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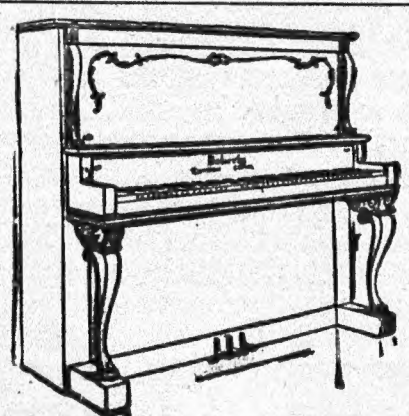
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FRANCE AND CENTRAL AFRICA

One of the main difficulties the French government has to encounter in reaching a permanent settlement with Germany regarding compensations in return for a free hand in Morocco is the sensitiveness of the French people to appearances. It would probably be fatal to the present ministry to appear to surrender to German "arrogance." If there is to be a trade in Central African jungles, France must seem to come out of the dicker very well indeed in order to prevent a popular explosion. What is probably now going on at Berlin, in the negotiations between the two nations, is window dressing. The arrangement when finally announced must not shock French pride. It must appear in the guise of an artistic and equitable exchange of opportunities in the pacific penetration of the dark continent.

If French pride could be eliminated, the government at Paris might do much worse than to trade with Germany on this basis: In return for a free hand in Morocco, France to cede to Germany the whole of the French Congo, and Germany to cede Togoland to France in return for the alleged reversionary rights of France to the Congo Free State. The British premier has publicly stated that "outside of Morocco in any part of West Africa we should not think of attempting to interfere in territorial arrangements considered reasonable by those who are most directly interested." Interference by Great Britain in the arrangement suggested, consequently, should not occur, if France and Germany were content with it.

Control of Africa

From the colonial point of view, the present crisis is the aftermath of the partition of Africa which took place twenty and twenty-five years ago. The entire continent then was distributed peaceably among European powers, except Liberia, Abyssinia, Morocco and the Boer states. The Boer war ended the dream of Kruger; Liberia has remained unappropriated because of the interest of the United States; Abyssinia is still independent because it would be too costly to conquer. Morocco, however, is in the last gasp of independence, it appears, and its destiny inevitably reopens the old question of Africa's partition. On the present basis Britain approximately controls 32 per cent of the continent, and France 33 per cent, while Germany controls but 8. Now, it would be unwise to partition Morocco to any great extent, although it may have to be done in a small degree to satisfy Spain in case France gets the lion's share. In return for the complete withdrawal of German claims in Northwest Africa, the French could well afford to abandon Central Africa altogether. In its relation to the French empire, Morocco is immensely more valuable than the tropical region that borders the Gulf of Guinea. As for the reversionary rights of the Congo Free State which France claims, under an agreement in 1884, between the French government and the president of the Congo association, they have become of little value because the Congo Free State has been entirely taken over by Belgium, and will undoubtedly remain under the sovereignty of that European kingdom. Togoland, which the Germans could afford to throw into the scales in order to make French trade look more attractive to the French people, is farther north, and adjoins French Dahomey, to which it could be annexed for administrative purposes.

The French ought to be glad to get out of the scrape by some such bargain. The attitude of Great Britain indicates that they alone must find territorial compensation for the Germans, and, consequently, their own best interests should be consulted rather than those of the British in Africa. And the best interests of France point to the absolute elimination of the German opportunity for mischief-making in that part of the African continent bordering on the Mediterranean sea. How much less than the French Congo the Germans will accept as a basis of final settlement is not known, yet doubtless the French concessions will fall considerably short of so extensive a rearrangement of African frontiers. The kaiser, it is clear, has no desire for war over such an issue.—Springfield Republican.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Number 4

Mr. Scallion's Call to the Farmers

To the Farmers of Manitoba:—Friends, we are face to face with a situation which we were largely instrumental in bringing about. We have pressed for certain measures of legislation which we consider would not only be in the interests of agriculture, but also in the interests of the great body of the common people. We pressed for these measures on the Premier of Canada when he toured the West last summer. We pressed for them on the floor of the House of Commons last December. We pressed for them on the leader of the opposition during his recent visit to the West. We stood together, irrespective of our political party leanings, in demanding the enactment of those measures because we considered them to be in the interests of fair play and for the common good. We were in hopes that those reasonable demands of ours would be dealt with by our representatives in Parliament on their merits and from a non-partisan standpoint, but the beneficiaries of privilege have ordered otherwise.

One of the measures asked for, to my mind the most important of them all—reciprocity—is now offered us, but the forces of privilege and all the interests that are determined to hold their grip on the people, have forced this simple, common-sense trade agreement into political party strife. Their purpose is plain, they expect to divide us on party lines and conquer us as they have done in the past. We have done good work in the cause of reform and fair play; no one can deny that. Are we going to be divided and conquered again by those interests that never sleep?

Those beneficiaries of special privilege and governmental favoritism are always at work. There is no division in their ranks. With them politics is a business, because they try to make government a business asset, and you know how well they have succeeded up to the present time. The government they cannot use they defeat, if they can, as they are trying to do now. Before they give their favor to a political party they must know the tendency of the leaders of that party. Before they give their support to a candidate for office, they must know how that candidate stands upon every public question affecting their interests. They tell us that this trade agreement that we have pressed for will lead to annexation, to the destruction of our fiscal independence, to the disruption of the Empire, etc., etc. Do they think that we do not know better? They insult our intelligence, our Canadian and British manhood by resorting to such baseless and ridiculous arguments in trying to deceive us. We have history and experience in favor of reciprocity. They have nothing but imagination and speculation to support their predictions of ruin.

In 1849 a resolution in favor of annexation to the United States was passed in Montreal and signed by some leading Canadian citizens, among them John Abbott, afterwards Sir John Abbott, who for a short time was Premier of Canada. But the Elgin reciprocity treaty which was entered into shortly afterwards with the United States was the cause of such prosperity in Canada as to entirely do away with any desire for annexation. Why should it be different now? Those interests which are opposing reciprocity, conveniently overlook the fact that our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with all other countries combined, greater last year by over \$100,000,000 than our trade with Britain, notwithstanding the preference given Britain in our tariff. That trade is growing rapidly. Does it show any tendency to bring about those evils and national injuries predicted by the interests? If the restrictions under which that trade is now carried on were removed, would it not be more profitable to all engaged in it?

The United States is our great natural market; that market will increase immensely as time goes on and will prove of tremendous benefit to us as furnishing an outlet for our rapidly increasing production of food stuffs. That market is offered to us now; would it not be an insane policy on our part to refuse it?

Friends, let us stand by our principles, let us support the measures we asked for, that we compelled the government, in a measure, to grant us. Let us show by our actions at the poll on the 21st of September, that we were in earnest. The eyes of all Canada, the eyes of the world, are watching your actions in this struggle. If you fail to do your duty now, you will be beneath further notice by any government or any party.

I have been with you in the struggle for economic freedom from the beginning. I ask you in this supreme battle, the most important we were ever engaged in, to rise above your little party prejudices, the schemes and motives of your party machines and conventions, and strike one united and crushing blow for economic freedom and even-handed justice.

If we win now, other reform measures will follow. If we fail, we will be in the grip of the interests for years to come.

The forces against us are powerful, but if we beat them the victory will be the more glorious. Let everyone do his duty and we will win out.

J. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Man., August 21, 1911.

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Preparing to Save Canada

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 23rd, 1911

PEOPLE OR PRIVILEGE

Mr. Borden's manifesto issued to the people of Canada gives his reasons for opposing reciprocity, and why he is asking the people of Canada to turn down the opportunity which they have been struggling to secure since 1866. The leader of the Opposition accepts the statement of the government that reciprocity is the issue of the election, and is devoting all his energies to an elaboration of the evils of reciprocity. Our readers in looking over the arguments advanced by the Opposition leader will observe that he makes no new points. It has all been thrashed out before during the past few months. Mr. Borden is a man for whom, personally, the people of Canada have the highest respect, but his trade policy is absolutely bad, and tends to place full power into the hands of the manufacturers and special interests. In his fight against reciprocity the Conservative leader has the very powerful support of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and that organization contributes very largely to campaign funds for the upholding of protection. Then there is the Canadian National League, which is also devoting all its energies to the defeat of reciprocity. This league is fathered by Z. A. Lash, former chief solicitor of the C.N.R., and now a millionaire director of various trusts and financial institutions. Then there are the leading bankers of the East, who are also fighting reciprocity. These bankers, like Sir Edmund Walker, take in the money of the Canadian people on deposit at 3 per cent., and then carry it across to the United States and loan it out at a high rate of interest, while Canadian industries and needs may wait. There is free trade in money and it apparently hasn't hurt Sir Edmund's loyalty, but if a farmer sells anything across the line he is disloyal at once. The manufacturers of Canada believe that in opposing reciprocity they are fighting for the retention of the protective tariff. They believe, and rightly, that once the bogus protection is removed from the farmers that it can never be kept for the manufacturer. Coupled with these organizations are the journals influenced by them. The Monetary Times and the Financial Post, two of the leading financial journals in Canada, are opposed to reciprocity because their patrons are opposed to it. The Canadian Century, said to be owned by Sir Max Aitken, the cement merger artist, published a number of articles against reciprocity a few months ago, and then paid high advertising rates to have these articles republished in the country weekly papers throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. These articles were published in 400 of such papers. The cost was enormous. Then there is Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and owned entirely by the Association. This paper is making a desperate fight against reciprocity. Then look at the railway interests. Where are they? The tremendous influence of the Canadian Pacific is thrown against reciprocity, and there is every reason to believe that the Canadian Northern railway is giving very substantial support to the anti-reciprocity forces. Why this action on the part of the railways? Simply that in Western Canada they have the greatest melon patch, in the high freight rates they are charging, that can be found in the civilized world. They do not want any other railways to encroach upon their preserve. The fight upon the reciprocity agreement is in reality a fight between the common people and Special Privilege. If the reciprocity agreement receives a strong approval from the Canadian people, then the organized farmers will be the greatest power

in the land. They will then be able to force the government to come to terms upon the rest of their platform. The government will have a practical demonstration of the power of the people. If, on the other hand, the anti-reciprocity forces are successful, what then? All these great forces of Special Privilege that are pouring out their money to defeat reciprocity do not spend their money for nothing. Mr. Borden is an upright and honorable man, but if these special interests defeat reciprocity by the use of their money they will dominate the government they have created. These manufacturers and financiers will be absolute rulers of the Parliament at Ottawa, if they triumph over the common people at the present time. They will make the tariff laws of Canada in the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The tariff will go up instead of down, and the shackles of protectionism will be more closely riveted upon the necks of the Canadian people. These would-be patriots who have flapped the flag and talked about closer relations with the Mother Country would soon be shown in their true color. They would never permit the slightest reduction in the duties charged upon imports from Great Britain. If reciprocity is turned down by the Canadian people at this time the movement for democracy will be set back for a quarter of a century.

HERRON FOR RECIPROCITY

John Herron, who represented Macleod constituency in the House of Commons during the last session, was renominated by the Conservatives for the same constituency last week. At the nomination meeting Mr. Herron made the following statement in regard to his reciprocity attitude:

"I want to say that I am going to vote for reciprocity, if I am your candidate, and for these reasons: After the question had been launched last winter I began to get stray letters from my constituents asking me to support reciprocity. I wrote home to the people in my district asking them to ascertain what the general opinion was toward it. The farmers' unions have voted in favor of the agreement practically unanimously, town councils and boards of trade have endorsed it, and influential farmers and business men have expressed themselves as being in favor. I received a few letters opposing it, as was natural, and some who favored reciprocity at first wrote me subsequently saying that they had changed their views; but I decided that it was my bounden duty to support what I believed my constituents desired. I never made a secret of it; I have concealed it from no man. I have written hundreds of letters stating my position, and I have repeated it in conversation hundreds, yes, thousands of times. These are my reasons for taking this stand. I cannot recede from that stand, no matter whether I get a vote or not. I see a good many dangers in reciprocity, but I see enough in it to influence my choice and to give the advantage in its favor. The greatest advantage, in my opinion, is that if the people do not find it to work to their advantage, it can be cancelled by a stroke of the pen."

Now, Mr. Herron says he will support reciprocity because his people know it will be to their benefit. Mr. Borden says he will not support reciprocity if all the people in Canada were in favor of it. C. A. Magrath of Medicine Hat, says the same thing. A member of parliament is supposed to represent the people who elect him, and not do as he likes. If the leading men in the Conservative party get away from the policy of their party there is no reason why the rest should do so.

If the journalistic attitude towards reciprocity counts for anything it is interesting to note that every agricultural journal in Can-

ada, that amounts to anything, is strongly in favor of reciprocity.

SHARPE BELIEVES IN RECIPROCITY

On April 14, 1910, W. H. Sharpe, M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, made an able address in the House of Commons on the unfair conditions surrounding Western agriculture. He subjected the minister of agriculture to some sharp criticism, and showed how much the Western farmers needed the removal of restrictions. Mr. Sharpe sent out a great many copies of Hansard containing his speech to his constituents, and also sent a copy to The Guide. We were so well pleased with it that we published it in The Guide on June 8, 1910. In that speech Mr. Sharpe showed how reciprocity would benefit the farmers in his constituency. He said:

"In the little town of Mowbray, in 1908, the elevators handled over 300,000 bushels of wheat, but last spring a spur railway was built across the line into North Dakota, and an elevator erected there, with the result that last year instead of handling 300,000 bushels on the Canadian side, there were only 100,000 bushels handled, while the United States elevator handled 300,000 bushels. Our farmers took their grain across the line and shipped it in bond back into Canada to the lake ports, and by pursuing this course they received from 13 to 14 cents per bushel more for their grain than had they dealt in Canada.

"Let me tell the minister of agriculture also that, whereas, in the province of Manitoba, along the boundary line the land is worth only \$20 or \$25 and in some cases \$30 an acre; right across on the American side on account of the better treatment which is accorded the farmers in North Dakota, the land is worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre.

"I represent a mixed farming community, and last year we shipped 512 cars of cattle to the city of Winnipeg. I know numbers of farmers in my constituency who always in the past have kept from fifty to seventy-five and one hundred head of cattle, but these men are selling out their herds and going out of business because the combines are robbing them of every dollar they should make. It goes without saying that the farmers must keep stock in order to keep up the standard of their land, and if the cattle industry goes, so much the worse for general farming. There were 110,000 head of cattle shipped to the city of Winnipeg last year, and all the farmers could get from the beef combine in that city was an average of \$3.76 per hundred weight, while the same time the average price for similar cattle in Chicago was \$6.27 per 100 pounds.

"With 110,000 head of cattle going in, the meat combine in Winnipeg took out of the producers between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 more than they should have done. Is it any wonder that the producers are quitting? The combine is simply driving them out of business. The drovers from North Dakota come across to Manitoba and buy cattle and drive them cross the line and pay duty, which I think is 25 per cent."

Could anybody possibly put up a stronger argument in favor of reciprocity? This was only a year ago. Conditions have hardly changed in that time. If reciprocity was worth 13 to 14 cents a bushel on wheat, \$10 to \$20 an acre in land, \$2.51 per hundred weight on cattle a year ago, why isn't it worth just as much now? Mr. Sharpe might explain.

The organized farmers have asked for better trade conditions. Reciprocity will give them a great step towards what they asked for, though by no means all of what they deserve. If they now turn down reciprocity what chance will there be of securing any tariff reduction in the next fifteen years. What will happen to the prestige of the organized farmers, if, after forcing the reciprocity question upon parliament they should turn and reject it?

THE POLICY OF BOTH PARTIES

When the reciprocity agreement was announced in the House of Commons it was regarded by Canadian people at large as a tremendous boon to the country. It was the successful consummation of the policy which has been adopted by both parties ever since Confederation. It never was, and never should have been, a question of party politics. If ever there was a single question upon which both parties should have agreed it was reciprocity. It was the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald until the day of his death; it was the policy of Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper. It has been the policy of the Conservative party always. At the general election of 1891 Sir John Thompson, then minister of justice, in appealing to the electors of Antigonish county for re-election, said:

"The government, of which I am a member, is appealing to the country with a policy which we believe will be heartily endorsed by the great majority of the electors. We have made to the government of the United States proposals for reciprocity in trade, which we have reason to believe will result in an arrangement by which the markets of the United States will be re-opened to the products which our people desire to send there."

Was Sir John disloyal at that time? Were all these Conservative statesmen disloyal? No, they were sensible men who were trying to secure a trade advantage for their country. If reciprocity was a good thing for Canada with a small population twenty years ago how much better for her now with a much larger surplus of natural products for export. Conditions have not changed in the slightest to make reciprocity the less desirable. Let us bring it down to the present time. Hon. F. G. W. Haultain, leader of the Conservative party in the Saskatchewan legislature, and admittedly one of the ablest Conservatives in Canada, is a strong advocate of reciprocity. He is a man big enough to put principle above party. He knows he is but carrying out the policy which the people of Canada have been pursuing through all time. Then there is John Herron, the Conservative member for Macleod, and who was nominated last week again. At his nomination meeting he declared that he was a supporter of reciprocity and would vote for it in parliament. The truth is that reciprocity is the policy of the Liberal party and is, and always has been, the policy of the Conservative party. But when the question came up in Parliament the leading beneficiaries of Special Privilege in the Conservative party induced the leaders to oppose it. Mr. Borden is not a man who would willingly desire to keep the common people in oppression. But his better judgment has been over-ruled by the zeal of some of his supporters who have no other desire on earth but to get control of the treasury. Are the people of Canada for the mere purpose of party advantage going to throw aside the greatest opportunity towards democracy and prosperity that has come to them in a generation?

WHAT THE FARMERS ASKED FOR

Several candidates who have been nominated in the West have declared their support of the entire Farmers' Platform. It would be well for the electors in these constituencies to secure the signature of these gentlemen to the Farmers' Platform. A man will then be sure just what he is voting for. That platform is as follows, and deserves the support of every man in Western Canada:

Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illumination, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles, and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through

the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

Immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantage given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain. Such further gradual reductions of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Mother Land within ten years.

That the Hudson Bay railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government under an independent commission.

That the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain.

That cheap and effective machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies shall be provided by federal legislation during the present session of Parliament.

That aid be given for the inauguration of (co-operative or government owned) chilled meat export industry, after a thorough investigation.

That the railway companies be compelled to compensate farmers for stock killed upon their lines; that a true physical valuation be made of the railways of Canada, and that rates be based thereon.

Every elector who favors that platform should take a copy of it to his candidate and ask for his signature. Then will it be possible to ascertain just where the candidates stand towards the whole platform.

AN EMINENT AUTHORITY

The guest of honor at the Winnipeg Canadian Club on August 21 was Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman is a native of Prince Edward Island, who went to the United States as a young man and since 1892 has been at the head of one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. His subject before the Canadian Club was "The Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race," and incidentally he expressed his hearty approval of the reciprocity agreement. On the loyalty and annexation question he was very pronounced. On this subject he said:

"I cannot resist the conviction that the total volume of trade and commerce between Canada and the United States is far smaller than the best interests of both countries imperatively warrant. I welcome the larger and freer atmosphere that begins to blow about us. It is a trade agreement equally honorable and equally advantageous to both nations. * * *

"I have heard less about annexation during twenty-four years' residence in the United States than I have heard in twenty-four hours every day since I landed in Vancouver.

"Any man who thinks that Americans are lying awake nights forming plans for the annexation of Canada, is under a delusion which is fatal to sound thought and wise action."

These are the words of a man who hopes to see Canada and the United States come into closer and mutually beneficial trade relations, and also who looks upon Canada as one of the future great nations of the earth. He regards Canada as a nation today, and scouts the suggestion that such a thing as annexation would ever be dreamed of by the serious-minded people of either country.

The Winnipeg Telegram, on Aug. 15, took a hard crack at the opponents of reciprocity when it said:

"The Canadian people are under a debt of gratitude to the Boston Transcript and its denationalized correspondent. He has shown exactly the type of man to be found among the chief opponents of reciprocity, a crawling, cringing creature at the best, and he has thrown a great flood of light upon the real meaning of reciprocity and its inevitable results."

We would never think of using such language even towards our opponents. The Tele-

gram, however, speaks very candidly about its own friends and we cannot therefore challenge its statement.

Speaking in Winnipeg on Aug. 18, Hon. C. H. Campbell, attorney-general of Manitoba, opposed the reciprocity agreement very strongly. He denied that Canada could abrogate the agreement if it proved to be detrimental to Canadian interests. His words were:

"To repeal the pact within a year would cause a great affront to the United States and to the people of the United States. It would disturb the business of the United States, and the States would, on one pretext or another, pick a quarrel with Canada and force a war upon her."

This is a statement made deliberately by the chief law officer of Manitoba. He enjoys the unique distinction of being the only prominent public man in Canada who has given utterance to such nonsensical ideas. He must have been very hard pressed for argument when he stumbled upon that one.

The Toronto News is laboring hard to prove that the reciprocity agreement is a terribly bad bargain. But this same journal had a moment of sanity on January 27, 1911, the day after the agreement was announced in the House. On that day The News said:

"It must be admitted that the Washington administration, as a means of relief from serious political combinations, has conceded more to Canada than we have to the neighboring country."

Since that time The News has taken all this back at the dictation of the politicians and financiers who control it.

The tremendous labor upheaval in Britain will no doubt result in legislation which will forever prevent a recurrence of such a disaster. If nations can arbitrate all questions, surely labor disputes can be settled in the same manner. There is something wrong when the troops are called out to shoot down their own people in times of peace.

If there is any disloyalty among the Canadian people it must be among those anti-reciprocity forces. They are the only people who apparently doubt their own attachment to their country. They need not do any worrying about the loyalty of the people who simply want to get a better return for their labors.

If the business of Canada were to be conducted by Parliament in a business-like way, eight weeks would be the extreme limit necessary for parliamentary sessions. But \$50 a minute amounts to nothing when the politicians are playing the game at the expense of the people.

It begins to look as though Germany might sign a general arbitration treaty with the United States. If so, this is but the prelude to a similar compact with Great Britain. When this triple alliance is consummated world peace is assured.

Don't forget that we are sending The Guide to any address till the end of the year for 25 cents. If you know of anyone who should be interested in the work of the organized farmers here is a chance to get them in touch with the movement.

If reciprocity will be of no value to the Western farmer then W. H. Sharpe might explain what he meant in his address in the House of Commons last year. Or was that speech just for political purposes?

We get numerous inquiries as to the exact terms of the reciprocity agreement. It has all been published in The Guide. No journal in Canada has given its readers more complete information upon the subject, from both sides.

Canada's New Wonderland

By JOHN F. COGGSWELL

It has fallen to the lot of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to open up a new storehouse of wonders, worthy the attention of not only the Canadian, but the lovers of Nature of the entire world. This new playground lies between Edmonton and Prince Rupert.

Everybody in Canada has heard of the Yellowhead Pass, through which the G. T. P. has negotiated its passage of the Rocky Mountains. It has been told and is a fact that the Pass is the lowest one used by any road through the Rockies, Canadian or American. This knowledge led many to believe that the mountains themselves were lower and the scenery less beautiful and impressive. Those who have been over the road have been pleasantly surprised. The low level of the road emphasizes the height of the mountains—themselves the highest in the Canadian range—and it is true that along this new railway lies scenery uneclipsed.

The trip west of Edmonton, at this stage of operations, is replete with experiences. The road runs through an absolutely new country. Before the right of way was cut this section of Alberta was crossed only by narrow trails; inhabited only by wild animals, Indians and a few white men, mostly squaw-men, trappers and prospectors. There was absolutely nothing aside from natural conditions to deflect the road one way or another. The engineers knew their objective point was the Yellowhead Pass. There were no towns to demand the passage of the railway through them, so the survey covered the shortest practicable route. When completed it was found that the road would pass through some of the most beautiful country out of doors.

Damp at Edson

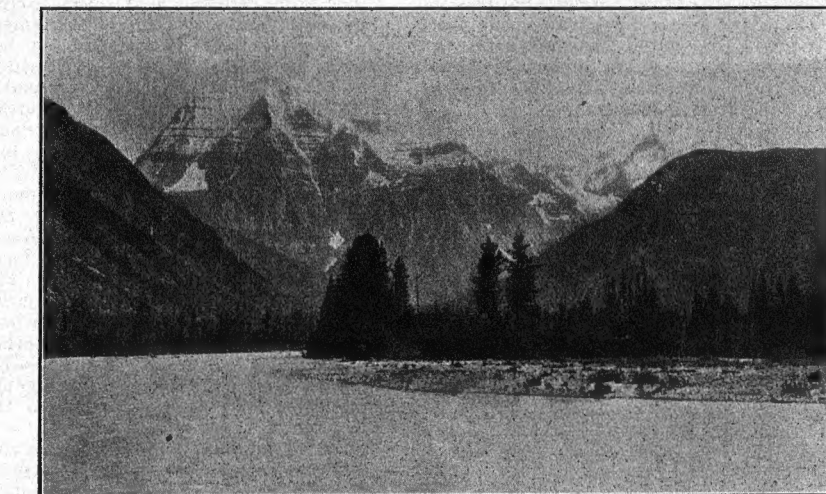
Then towns were planned. Naturally it was expected that the first divisional point west of Edmonton would be something of a town. It was named Edson—who has not heard of Edson?—and has certainly, thus far, justified the faith of its founders. Last September there were but a couple of structures in the place. Today over a thousand souls call it home. There are many points in favor of Edson as a town site. It is level and there is plenty of room for railroad yards. Unquestionably it is wet. But the lie of the land allows of drainage. The small ditches that have already been constructed have remedied matters to a great extent. Conditions are hardly as bad as painted by a member of the Royal N. W. Mounted Police, who remarked to me that they were getting lots of enquiries from the East for men who had disappeared. "I think," he remarked, "they will find most of them in the muskeg at Edson."

Unearned Increment

Edson has suffered more than most of the new towns from the subdivision mania. Those who have purchased lots in the original subdivision placed on the market by the Grand Trunk Land Company have found that their investment was a good one. An Edmonton man bought two lots on the main business street for \$500 each. A month or two later he took a trip out to see them. This was in the early stages. "I didn't go to the lots," he said, "there were no row-boats around and I couldn't swim." He went back to Edmonton disgusted with his investment. A short time later a stranger came into his office and offered a thousand apiece for the lots. The original purchaser had a better conscience than most dabblers in real estate. His question as to whether the stranger had seen the lots was answered in the affirmative. "Then," said the Edmontonian, "your crime be on your own head. They're yours." The stranger bought the lots and a week later sold them for two thousand each. Today the lots carry two three storey buildings.

The Real Estate Graft

But do not get the idea that there are many more such chances in Edson. There are subdivisions and subdivisions, and all kinds are represented at Edson. It was told me by men in a position to know that if all the lots offered for sale,



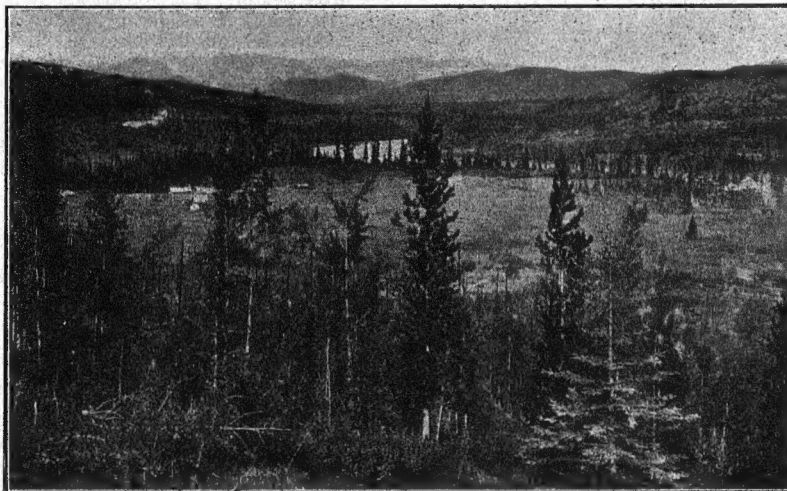
A Distant View of Mount Robson from Grand Forks Valley

dignified by the name of "Edson lots," were taken and a family was to reside on each, the population of the town would number 150,000. There was a great demand for Edson lots, and real estate agents made sure that there were enough to go round. Some are ten miles away from the station. The value in which Westerners hold the latter is well illustrated by a little story. A prospector had been out on the right-of-way all winter and arrived in Edson, on his return trip, last spring. There he met an old acquaintance. "Say, old man," opened the old acquaintance, "I'm awfully hard up for ten dollars. I've got an even dozen lots out in the X— subdivision. Give me ten dollars and I'll deed you the lots." The prospector considered the matter a few moments and then answered: "No, I can't go you on that. But I'll tell you what I'll do. Find me a dozen, fairly fresh, eggs and I'll part with the before-mentioned ten dollars." This summer the prospector said to the

couple of general stores, several bunk-houses (styled "ram-pastures") and, above all, a pool room. Any other of the above requisites to a canvas town may be eliminated, but not the pool hall. Wherever there is a tent settlement there are sure to be a couple of pool tables.

The Democratic Headquarters

One need not seek far to find why the pool room is ever present. There are no bar-rooms on the G.T.P. grade. The mounted police have their orders that no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be sold or given away. On most construction propositions the saloon is the natural gathering place for the workmen. They demand a place where all may meet on a common level and conduct themselves as they see fit. The pool room has solved the problem. And, besides, the pool room makes a fine headquarters for the "boot legger," the illicit purveyor of whisky. There is no



IN THE FOOTHILLS
Looking North-west from Prairie Creek. Athabaska River shown in center

writer: "If I had the choice between the lots and the eggs right now, I think I'd take the eggs." This is not to be taken as a "knock" at all Edson subdivisions. Lots within a mile or so of the depot are good property, but those a way out never can, and never will, amount to anything. It is at Edson that the now famous Peace River stage makes its connection with the railroad.

If the weather is clear, one's first view of the mountains is from Edson. Eighty miles away the peaks of the range to the south of the Pass can be seen. Leaving Edson, the track follows the McLeod River. Small towns have sprung up at Ansell, Bickerdike, Danderund, Gallo-way, Medicine Lodge and Hargwen, all in the valley of the river. Most of the towns have nothing in them as yet that may be styled a real house. Aside from log shacks, most of the dwellings and places of business are of canvas. Every town has at least a restaurant, a

such trade in beer, the large bulk with small results of that commodity rendering trade in it unprofitable.

This trade is the curse of the new towns. "Keep out whisky and bad women," a member of the Royal Mounted said to me, "and you keep out trouble. One man could police the whole length of the grade as long as both of these were absent. Let in either one and you let in trouble. Let them both in at the same time and there's hell to pay."

This is not the first "dry" grade the writer has had experience on. North Dakota is a temperance state and, theoretically, the towns at the "head of the steel" on new railways through that state should be "dry." But such is not the case. In one North Dakota town on the coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the most noticeable thing was the front window of a store building directly across the street from the depot. On this the village sign

painter had portrayed a swine with no eyes. Above it was the proprietor's business emblazoned forth on a sign, "Blind Pig." And inside, with no attempt at concealment, a great business was done in all the recognized drinkables.

A Dry Road

There is nothing like that on the G.T.P. grade. The police have had their orders and they are doing everything in their power to stop the trade. And to such an extent do they succeed, that there is seldom a drunken man seen in any of the new towns, unless it be one that has just returned from Edmonton. Boot-leggers are summarily fined and fined heavily, but so great are the profits of the business that there are always some ready to "take a chance." Working with the police in the suppression of the liquor traffic is a veritable army of "whisky spotters." The leaders of these spotters are generally men of integrity, but the rank and file are recruited from the lowest walks of life; men who get drunk at the boot-legger's invitation and then report him. Truly a low-down business, but the end justifies the means.

The head spotters use no such means. They are in the same relation to the Mounted Police that the plain clothes man is to the city police force. They have police powers and may enter and search any place without a warrant. They know everybody along the line and make no concealment of their business. Especially do they know suspicious characters, those who are liable to be indulging in the business. Of these they keep close track and know their every movement. In spite of all these precautions a considerable quantity of "booze" finds its way into the camps. It is shipped in all manner of disguises, the favorite being in packing cases marked as containing clothing of some character.

Upon leaving Hargwen the track digresses from the McLeod valley and mounts the divide between that river and the Athabaska. Then the first real beauties of the trip unfold themselves to the traveller. The track is high up upon the south slope of the valley, which is many miles across. The constantly shifting scene reveals broad fertile "flats" and densely wooded spaces lying along a deep, wide river. As many clusters of tents are dignified by the names Obed, Roundcroft and Pedley.

Everything High

The present passenger service extends but to Hinton, 177 miles west of Edmonton. Hinton is a collection of box cars, a restaurant and the inevitable pool room. The writer's most vivid recollection of the place is mud, although he is assured that the vicinity is underlaid with gravel and will be the company's base of that most valuable commodity in railway building. Prairie Creek lies three miles west of Hinton. Here is located the canvas town that, at the time of the writer's trip furnished the last haven for the traveller. The trip from Hinton is made by a bus; in this case a common, springless wagon, with seat fitted along the sides. There were twelve in the bus going over. The driver covered the distance in half an hour and at the destination each passenger was relieved of a dollar bill. One could not help but be impressed with the cost of travelling, to say nothing of living.

There are three bus lines operating between Hinton and Prairie Creek. Formerly they operated independently, each hustling for passengers at fifty cents a ride. One of the traction kings driving a bus was seized with the desirability of a "gentlemen's agreement." He approached the other two magnates with a proposition to charge a dollar a trip and no cut prices. One of the others agreed and the price was boosted. They labored in vain with the third. Their usual argument was, "You'll never see these people again so you might as well get all you can out of them."

He answered their supplications with, "By Gee, you charge me a dollar to ride three miles in a bum wagon and you wouldn't see me again either." That man was never cut out for the transportation business. He still charged fifty cents

Continued on Page 19

Mr. Borden's Manifesto

Previous to his departure for London on August 14, to open his campaign, R. L. Borden issued a statement as follows to the people of Canada:—

"When Parliament was suddenly dissolved on the 29th of July, I issued a short statement touching the circumstances under which that dissolution had taken place. It now becomes my duty to indicate the issues which present themselves for decision.

"In resisting the government's proposal for reciprocal trade with the United States, we have been met with the cry that the majority must rule. Under our system of government the minority in Parliament is in some sense the guardian of the people's rights. It is clear that the late Parliament never received any mandate to surrender to the United States the complete fiscal autonomy with which Great Britain endowed this Dominion, a consequence which follows from the reciprocity compact. With firm heart we have taken a stand that the people, and not a temporary Parliamentary majority, shall give an answer which must determine the future destiny of this Dominion and of this Empire. That position needs no apology, and we offer none.

What Surrender Means

"Nearly fifty years ago Canada began her work of nation-building in the face of difficulties which seemed insurmountable, but which did not daunt her spirit. On the west she flung her boundaries to the far Pacific and on the north beyond the Arctic Circle. She undertook the wardenship and development of a territory greater in area than the continent of Europe. She did not shrink from holding the border for nearly four thousand miles along the northern frontier of one of the most powerful and aggressive nations of the modern world. Her faith and her courage were unsurpassed, but not greater than the success which has attended her endeavors.

"In the midst of that success the government, without public consideration or discussion, have undertaken to commit the country to a treaty which completely alters the conditions and policy under which our country has grown so rapidly and so surely to its present splendid stature.

Objections to Pact

"Objections to that compact are profound and abiding. They may be thus summarized:—It tends to segregate and separate the provinces of Canada which confederation aimed to unite, and it thus destroys the very meaning of our federation.

"It shatters the ideal and hope of reciprocity within the empire. It brings Canada to the parting of the ways, turns her from the path of Canadian unity and British connection and leads her along the way to Washington. It reverses the policy of Canadian nationhood which sought to bring together the provinces of Canada by intercourse and commerce over the east and west lines of transportation, and it stultifies unexampled sacrifices of half a century which the Canadian people have cheerfully made for that high purpose.

"It is a direct and serious menace to our internal lines of water communication and to our ocean shipping, as well as to our Canadian Atlantic ports that have been constructed and equipped at such enormous cost to the country. It makes Canada a commercial appendage of the United States, and virtually surrenders control of her destinies.

"It interlocks our fiscal system with that of the United States, and fetters the power of Parliament to alter our tariff according to the just requirements of our people.

Commercial Union

"Its duration is nominally within the control of either country, but actually within that of the United States alone. The conditions of its abrogation would involve so many delicate and difficult international considerations that the stronger party would eventually dictate terms.

"Its tendency and aim are complete commercial union between the two countries to the exclusion of the rest of the empire. It opens to the United States our home market, which consumes eighty per cent of our animal and agricultural

product. It also has the effect of opening that same market to twelve foreign countries and to all British possessions for which we obtain no reciprocal or compensation advantage. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sending to those foreign nations a polite invitation to forego and renounce this right to enter our markets. A suggestion that they are likely to be thus considerate and unselfish is so foolish that it requires no answer.

"It abandons the policy of improved trade relations with the British people, our best customers, and centres our hopes on the American people, our strongest competitors in the markets of the world.

No Relief to Farmers

"It makes an absurd pretense of bringing relief to the farmer by exposing him to the competition of the world in everything that he sells and taxation on everything that he buys.

"It threatens the existence of our fishing bounties and takes away our power to give such encouragement to any industry affected by the agreement.

"It will destroy the distinctive character and reputation of our staple products, which will henceforth be merged in those of the United States and will be known as American rather than Canadian products.

"It exposes our natural resources to the depredations of gigantic trusts, which have already secured control of those of the United States. It will assist those trusts to exercise an undue influence and pressure upon the provincial governments for the purpose of forcing them to abandon their policy of conserving our natural resources and of converting them into finished commodities by the labor of our own people.

"It will give to American trusts a power, an influence, and a control in this country equal to that which has been exercised so remorselessly and unsparingly in the United States.

"It will for the most part reduce the prices which our producers will receive for their output, while control of the trusts will prevent any reduction to the consumer.

America to Dominate

"It will discourage higher and more progressive methods of agriculture by which the product of the farm is turned out in finished form, and the fertility of the soil maintained and preserved.

"It will encourage the export of our raw material and unfinished products for the manufacturer abroad instead of at home.

"It will establish conditions and relations from which it will be extremely difficult and even impossible to retreat except with the consent of the United States or under terms dictated by her.

"And finally it is at best a rash and perilous experiment inconsiderately and unwarrantably undertaken, in a period of unqualified development and prosperity, after Canada had long since outgrown the conditions under which such a policy was once thought desirable.

"The address of the prime minister may be taken as indicating the position of the government party in this contest. Let me examine it briefly.

Sir Wilfrid's Contention

"He attempts to represent the opponents of the treaty as casting a doubt upon the loyalty of the Canadian people. There is no foundation for such an insinuation. The loyalty of the Canadian people is undoubted. But no people can escape the consequences of their own acts and if Canada places itself under the commercial control of the United States its political independence, if retained, will be a shadow and not a substantial reality.

"Three chief contentions are put forward by the prime minister. He says 'at all times during the last forty years it has been the constant effort of all political parties in Canada to make with the United States an arrangement for the free exchange of natural products between the two countries.'

"I absolutely deny this proposition. It has been repeatedly shown both in Parliament and on the platform that the prime minister by his own utterances during the last ten years has repudiated and denied such a policy. Repetition of this statement in his election manifesto is made with cynical disregard of known facts.

"One quotation from his utterances will suffice: 'There was a time when we wanted reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts and our offers were put aside. We have said good-bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes upon British trade' (Imperial conference, May 7, 1907.)

The Annexation Danger

"The prime minister next refers to the supposed advantages of the 'Free American market.' In Parliament we repeatedly demanded from the advocates of the treaty a detailed and systematic statement of these advantages covering the whole agricultural, industrial and commercial situation in Canada; but our demand was not complied with. The main facts have, however, been made clear in other ways. Looking at the result of the whole discussion I assert that the government and its friends have totally failed to make out a case. The disadvantages of opening our farmers' markets to the United States, to the whole British Empire and to twelve other countries far outweigh any possible advantages to accrue from allowing the free entry of our farm products to the United States.

"Lastly the prime minister endeavors to rebut the argument that the reciprocity treaty will lead to annexation. Whether it will do so or not no man can tell, but it is beyond the possibility of doubt that the leading public men of the United States, its press and the bulk of its people believe that it will so result and support it mainly for that reason. I could fill pages with quotations in proof of this assertion if it were necessary. The plain fact is that in entering upon this treaty the people of the United States believe that they are accomplishing the first step towards annexation.

Scandals in Government

"But there are other issues which also merit attention. The government has twice refused an effective investigation of expenditure on the National Transcontinental railway which is assuming startling proportions. This refusal has been persisted in, although the outrageous misappropriation of public money has been charged by engineers of high position on works.

"Shortly after the election of 1908 the prime minister was invited by leading Liberal journals throughout the country to clean the Augean stables of certain great spending departments. The cleansing process has not commenced. Scandal after scandal was unearthed in the last two weeks of the recent session, and not a tenth has yet been told.

"Since the last general election the government has entered upon a new line of policy in regard to naval affairs which is of far-reaching importance. The policy adopted was not debated before the people during that election, and it bears all the earmarks of a hasty and ill-considered scheme. In my judgment our duty to the empire cannot be properly or effectively fulfilled by such a measure. I hold that the plan of government contemplates the creation of a naval force that will be absolutely useless in time of war and therefore of no practical benefit to Canada or to the empire. It will cost immense sums of money to build, equip and maintain. It will probably result in time of war in useless sacrifice of many valuable lives, and it will not add an iota to the fighting strength of the empire. The more it is considered the more evident does it become that the whole naval plan of the government is an unfortunate blunder.

"The remarkable inefficiency and lack of business capacity manifested by the government in connection with the Quebec bridge and other great public undertakings should also receive the grave consideration of the electorate.

The Conservative Pledge

"The Liberal-Conservative party gives its pledge to carry out the following policy if returned to power:

"1. A thorough reorganization of methods by which public expenditure is supervised. Increase in what is known as ordinary controllable expenditure from \$21,500,000 in 1896 to nearly \$74,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence.

"2. Granting of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces.

"3. Construction of the Hudson's Bay railway and its operation by an independent commission.

"4. Control and operation by the state of terminal elevators.

"5. Necessary encouragement for establishing and carrying on the chilled meat industry.

"6. The establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

"7. The granting of substantial assistance towards the improvement of our public highways.

"8. The extension of a free rural mail district.

"9. The extension of civil service reform.

"10. Granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for the purposes of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture. And, lastly, we pledge ourselves to a course of policy and administration which will maintain independent and unimpaired control of our own affairs by the Parliament of Canada."

THE ANNEXATION BOGEY

Although it is difficult, we can understand a man opposing reciprocity, and yet being endowed with ordinary sense, for we know a great many intelligent people who are on that side. We are quite willing to listen to the arguments of such, and meet them in the honest field of controversy. When, however, annexation is thrust forward with a kind of holy horror as the natural and necessary consequence of reciprocity, we fully agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in saying that it is difficult to treat such a train of reasoning with anything like respect. Reciprocity is simply and briefly an endeavor—by removing or reducing certain customs duties—to increase the trade between the two contracting parties for the benefit of both. It is purely a commercial question, and has nothing whatever to do with altering or upsetting the constitution or government of either country, so that to bring forward annexation in connection with it is not only preposterous, but absolutely cowardly, for it is as though we thought so little of our country as to suppose our neighbor has merely to hold up his finger, and we must fall on our knees and do his bidding. Is this our inheritance of manhood? If we have no wish to be swallowed up, would the nation—to whom we are proud to belong—stand idly by and allow us to be wrested from her? We put an extreme case because it is well known that the United States does not acquire by force of arms, but by purchase, and in such cases it always takes two to make a bargain.

Some Illustrations

Let us take an illustration from other countries. About fifty years ago—in 1860—when Lord Palmerston was England's prime minister, Mr. Richard Cobden went over to Paris for the purpose of arranging a reciprocal treaty between Great Britain and France. The emperor, Louis Napoleon, agreed to reduce the duties on English manufactures in return for England making a similar concession upon light French wines. It was a business arrangement profitable and satisfactory to both countries, and though there were some, possibly interested in British beer and whiskey, who uttered warnings about the introduction of French morals with claret and Bordeaux, yet we cannot recall a single instance of one who had so far forgotten his reasoning capacities as to suggest that France desired to annex Britain, or Britain France. It is not easy to be respectful when the annexation cry is persistently brought forward to oppose reciprocity, for it is not only as senseless rubbish as ever was used by old women to scare children with, but it shows a lamentable weakness to be forced to take up such a weapon in the battle against a larger measure of trade between two friendly and neighboring nations. Neither Canada nor the States desires annexation. The former is contented and the latter has enough. Wherefore the opposition at the coming elections had—if they desire to win—better throw away such a rotten plank as annexation.—The Witness.

INDEPENDENT CONVENTION

The farmers and working men of the federal constituency of Saskatoon have decided to call a convention at Saskatoon to nominate an independent candidate for the coming federal election.

World's Grain Crop

The following data concerning the world's crop are taken from the July number of the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:

1911 WHEAT CROP COMPARED WITH 1910

	Preliminary Estimates		1911	1910
	1911	1910		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium	378,000	381,000	14,054,000	12,449,000
Denmark	104,000	104,000	4,393,000	4,550,000
Spain	9,607,000	9,413,000	156,650,000	137,449,000
Great Britain	1,914,000	1,808,000	61,351,000	54,877,000
Hungary	8,915,000	9,375,000	173,886,000	181,398,000
Italy	11,614,000	11,759,000	203,376,000	153,170,000
Luxemburg	27,000	30,000	640,000	624,000
Roumania	4,843,000	4,814,000	95,534,000	110,828,000
Switzerland	105,000	105,000	3,535,000	2,756,000
United States (a)	31,367,000	29,426,000	457,958,000	464,044,000
British India	29,552,000	28,015,000	369,630,000	358,048,000
Japan	1,156,000	1,165,000	20,572,000	23,728,000
Tunis	1,236,000	1,127,000	7,716,000	4,042,000
Total	100,818,000	97,522,000	1,569,295,000	1,507,963,000

(a) Winter wheat only.

1911 RYE, BARLEY AND OATS CROPS

	Preliminary Estimates		
	Rye	Barley	Oats
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium	23,098,000	4,437,000	39,716,000
Denmark	18,991,000	23,042,000	43,924,000
Spain	31,537,000	89,801,000	31,997,000
Great Britain	58,800,000	131,967,000	
Hungary	51,811,000		
Italy	5,472,000	11,482,000	35,663,000
Luxemburg	660,000	61,000	3,462,000
Switzerland	1,803,000	468,000	4,656,000
Japan		94,523,000	4,364,000
Totals	133,363,000	282,614,000	295,749,000

The above tables show that in the countries reported, the 1911 wheat crop is expected to be 104 per cent. of that of last year, rye 103.1 per cent., barley 107.7 per cent, and oats 101.9 per cent.

For the 1910 figures for rye, barley and oats see the November, December and January numbers of the Canadian Bulletin, "The Publications of the International Agricultural Institute."

Preparatory work for sowing is being done under good conditions in Argentina, Chile, Australia and New Zealand. Weather favorable, except in New Zealand towards close of June.

The September number of the Canadian Bulletin issued by this office will contain new data concerning the number of cattle in different countries.

Russia, July 15.—The weather during June was very warm and dry, especially in the eastern part of Russia in Europe, where it is expected the cereal harvest will be poor, although beneficent rains have fallen during the past few days. Throughout the rest of the country no anxiety is felt as to the state of the crops.

From Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List, July 28

France.—From districts the latest advices received tell of disappointing results. In the North, however, good results are still looked for, and the quality generally is expected to be fine. Crop estimates received this week vary from 292,000,000 to 332,000,000 bushels.

Germany.—The weather has been exceedingly hot. On the whole the crop outlook is believed to be distinctly better than indicated a few weeks ago, and the quality promises to be good.

Russia.—It is fully confirmed that the crop in the Volga and some other districts is a very poor one, and, although there are large districts where a full average crop has been grown, the total out-turn is expected to be fully 200,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, when it amounted to 800,000,000 bushels.

India.—The monsoon rains, according to latest advices, have ceased, so that the outlook for the native food crops is bad, and this to some extent is expected to affect the quantity of wheat available for export.

Australia.—The crop outlook at the present time is favorable.

The Curse of Protection

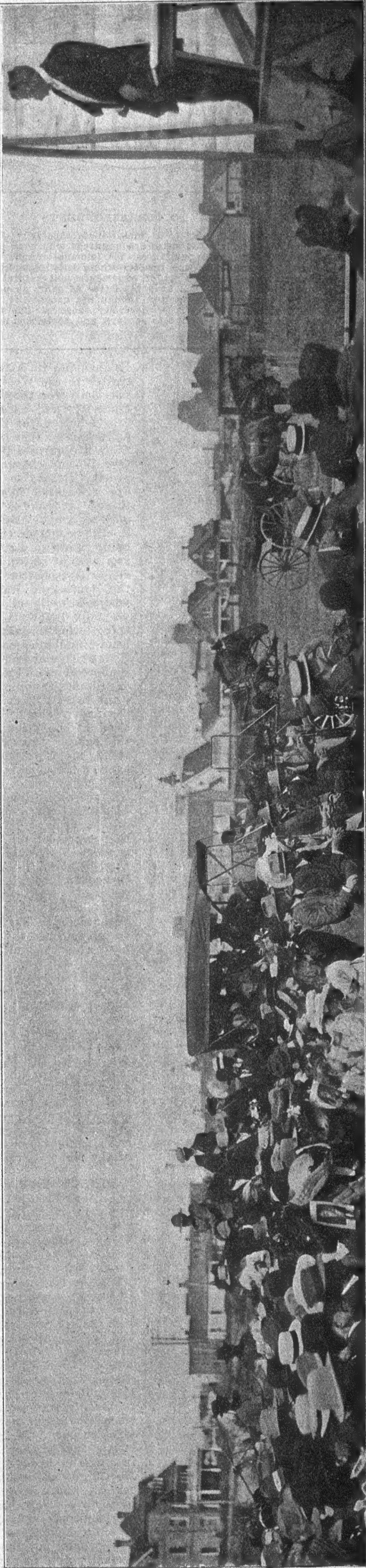
The people of the West are studying the tariff question very closely. They know that no protective tariff can help them. But they do not know all the tricks of the Protected Interests. Let Edward Porritt tell them in his new book,

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



R. L. Borden addressing an audience at High River, Alta., on his recent Western trip.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

RECIPROCITY MUST PASS

Editor, Guide:—My, oh, my! What a name to be sure. Say, Mr. Editor, haven't we had all sorts of "guides," and false prophets galore, ever since we were boys, and before. But what kind of "guides" were they? Simply, "You farmers, work, work hard and be saving. Wear little, eat little, for you know there is everybody depending on you farmers and grain growers for a living, and it is a good living we expect, and by the powers of a charitable and almighty government, it is guaranteed unto us. You chaps stick at your farming, and follow the advice given you by the several 'guides,' and if you are not happy and contented, well, we will be. Just grow two blades of grass, etc., where you grew one before. Mind your farms," as Geo. Foster says. "Go into mixed farming and grow cheap beef and pork, butter and eggs for the combines, so they can buy this truck cheap and sell it at a profit of several hundred per cent. But by all means keep out of politics, as you sure will be neglecting your farms and be greasing the rails and preventing us getting in all the fine work we have in view for the welfare of Canada." This is about the size of it up to the advent of the Grain Growers' Guide into the realms of journalism, when its objective point was to show us that we would be far better off and more contented as a class if we could manage it something like this:—Instead of being at it from 4 in the morning till 10 at night, to work more like the gentry, who come down town at 10, and go to lunch when we have our dinner, and quit at 3 or 4, and go home to their dinner when we have our supper, and have their supper when we are going to bed after eighteen hours of work. You see we put in ten for the class, and the other eight for the mass, i.e., ourselves, and still some of those chappies, Col. Hughes (the chap who licked the Boers while 200,000 other Britishers looked on), would have us work all winter time, when the gallant Colonel is sitting in Parliament legislating! As it is, we Grain Growers are keeping tab on everything that goes on down there in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton. We leave Ontario and Quebec to the unemployed the year round, and in a good many things that they would miss we catch what goes on in our several Parliaments, and can therefore decide what is best for all the farms in the East, Middle and the West; and what is good for the Middle (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) cannot be bad for the other parts. And right here, let me speak for those we left in the East. We know what their lot has been, and is now. There in the old churchyard are our worn-out parents. On the old farms are our brothers, our sisters, our cousins and our aunts. Do we of the Middle West want to injure their prospects? Not by any means, and they know it, too. Last December they joined us in Ottawa, and the men who have failed to take warning are men like Mr. Foster, and those opposed to reciprocity, including some of our Western M.P.'s, who misrepresented the West. I, though born and bred a Grit, have only voted the Grit ticket twice in the last sixteen years in this country. I tried as hard as one vote could to turn Mr. Greenway out and the old man's son,

Hugh John, in, after Mr. Sifton turned traitor to the West. Now, I propose to vote only for the party in favor of reciprocity, and as far as I can gather (for I am one of those blacksmith-shop politicians, as the Boer fighter calls us), there are quite a few men in this country, like myself, going to vote the reciprocity ticket, so you cannot say we are agitators. We think, after sizing things up, that a change is about as good as a rest. By having two markets it will be better than one, the same as being midway between two towns on two lines of railway. Sometimes accommodation is better. So with markets on the South and East. We will choose where we will sell, and the same where we buy. Now, I want to say something else in passing. We have The Guide, and it came not a day too soon. I like it, and every man and woman connected with its make. They are each and all doing a good work. And I want to say this about another Winnipeg paper, The Tribune. From the first issue of The Tribune I saw, right up to the one of last week, this paper has stood up for the peoples' rights as against the combines, and is today battling away as at the first. When Mr. Richardson in his first nomination in Lisgar in 1896, and then a Laurier candidate, declared if they were returned to power and did not carry out their promises he would oppose them, which everybody knows he did. When Sifton turned tail on his Brandon friends, or most of them, especially the farmers, he could not succeed in his desires with Richardson in Parliament. He proceeded to get rid of the man who would have been a check, and how many men were fooled I will leave you to imagine. Then Mr. Sifton came out in favor of the monied interests last winter in Ottawa, and opposed the pact. Mr. Sifton is in the upper class today. He took off his coat, and went right after the swag, and he got it, too, while Richardson took off his shirt and put more fire into his thunderings against everything that tended to take the very hide off the farmers. Now, farmers, see who and where your true friends are, and help yourselves by helping them to fight and win this great battle of the right.

R. R. FINDLAY.

DIRECT TAXATION WELCOME

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Borden has come and gone. He can safely say "I came and I saw," but can he say he conquered? I have followed his various speeches as well as I could, but it seemed to me they were all the same as at Brandon, where he told us that lowering the tariff caused combines. With all due respect to Mr. Borden I cannot believe this, as, if true, to what height must the tariff wall be raised to stop combines—100, 200 or 300 per cent? Would not the remedy be worse than the disease? Take the tariff right off, is the only sensible physic to administer to these mergers and combines. Bring them out of the hothouse of protection into the open. Mr. Borden also implied in his speech that every male servant in England had to pay a tax of \$3.75. He forgot to mention that the male servant was a footman, butler, or some liveried, powdered individual, employed by rich people, and that if they are able to afford to keep a footman, they (the rich people, not the male servant) are perfectly able to pay the tax. Then he

let fly at the English income tax. Now, what harm this income tax could do the bulk of the farmers I fail to see, as in England any income of \$800 a year or less is exempt, and above that it is a small tax rising higher as the income gets larger. How many farmers make an income, or rather, a net profit, (for that is what income means) of much more than \$800 per year? How many get less? One great advantage of an income tax is that it is necessary for them to prove you have an income of more than \$800 before you pay, whereas this duty has to be paid whether you have an income or only an outgo. I wish, sir, I had the figures so I could state what sized income a man in England would have before he would be liable to a tax of \$200 per year, the same as we pay now in duty. Have you the information? Anyway, give me a big income, and I will never squeal at paying the tax. Then he mentioned the increment duty in England, and gave an illustration of how it worked, and said that if you bought land today for \$10,000, and sold it in two years' time for \$20,000, you would have to pay 20 per cent. of the increased price to the government, or \$2,000. I am not sure whether his figure of 20 per cent. is right or not, but, anyway, it is not such a bad spec after all. I should get \$8,000 on the deal anyway, and this tax has this advantage that you don't have to pay it till you have made something out of which to pay it. Whereas this wonderful duty has to be paid on nearly everything you eat, on all your wear, and on all your tools to earn your living by, and it doesn't matter whether you make a good income or have hard luck for a year or two, and only make an existence, you have to cough up this precious duty or else quit eating, wearing clothes or using any implements. Whereas if you make less than \$800 per year under this income tax law, you pay nothing. Give us free trade and direct taxation, same as in England, and see in a few years how much better this Western, aye, and Eastern, too, country would become when the millstone of protection is taken off the necks of the farmers and consumers.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

CONTROLLED MARKETING

Editor, Guide:—At a district convention of the local unions in the Edmonton constituency the subject of co-operation in marketing came up and with it the price-making as advocated by the American Society of Equity. In an article on this subject which appeared in The Guide a few weeks ago the writer warned the farmers of Canada that unless they join in the movement, if the reciprocity agreement is passed with the States, we are liable to lower the price of grain for both parties, and undo the good work the Society has done and is doing.

The idea of the farmers fixing a reasonable, equitable and profitable price on their produce and by controlled marketing obtain same, was thought much of in this district some years ago, but the organization being of such a local character it was impossible to carry it out on grain (but there is no doubt the price on the Edmonton market for hay was advanced and maintained, and still is helped by this principle), but under present conditions with a Dominion Council of Agriculture embracing all the provincial associations, with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. as our trusted agents, and The Guide as our trusted adviser and instructor, surely something could be accomplished towards a more regular and profitable price for our produce.

Even if we cannot maintain the price, yet each year if we had a minimum price fixed it would be something to go by. If a farmer went into a boot or other store, and asked the price of goods, and was told: "Just what you like to give," I doubt very much if he would give consideration to what it cost to manufacture or what he could afford to give in naming the price, and how can we expect the other fellow to do differently with our products? We thought anyhow that this subject was worth discussion in The Guide and a few remarks from our official friends in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. on the subject would not be amiss.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, last fall some of our members wanted to sell carload lots of oats, so I wrote the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary. They quoted me 35 cents for No. 1 feed oats, f.o.b. Strathecona. At that time the price on the Edmonton market was 31c, at Castor 30c, while at Islay 19c was all the elevators would pay. The Grain Company informed me there was a good demand and prices were steady and would most likely rise. This was for the B.C. market, which was at a premium over the Fort William prices. A few days later I had advice of a drop of 3 cents, as the buyers had gone into Saskatchewan and bought on the Fort William basis and then shipped west. Now, had we been in touch with the Saskatchewan Association in regard to prices we should have been able to maintain the higher price, both for them and for Alberta. Last year the oat crop was recognized as short, but prices ruled low on account of the large stocks in the terminals. This year there is the prospect of a much larger yield, and it will need all our energy to obtain profitable prices.

FRANCIS C. CLARE.

North Edmonton, Alta.

RE FARMER CANDIDATES

Editor, Guide:—Re the selecting of candidates, I am one of those who think that we ought to have farmer candidates in the field. Not only have them in the field, but we should vote for them and see that they get in. We should at least have thirty farmer members so that they can hold the balance of power, that can vote with the government when the government is doing what the people want. When the government is not doing what they want they could vote against them and defeat them. We do not want any whipper-snappers, but real and true men; men that believe in honesty and purity; men that believe in a higher power, and all that is good and noble.

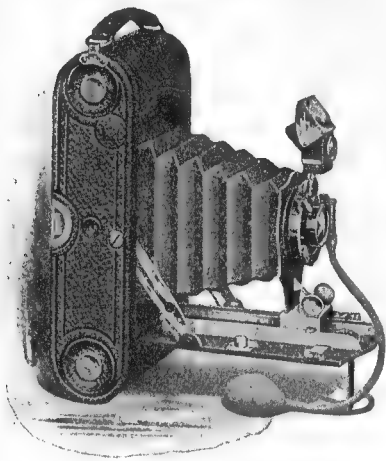
JAMES HARDWICH.

Nesbitt, Man.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Editor, Guide:—I am not a member, but I take the Guide, and would like to say a few words in regard to noxious weeds. You would think to read the Grain Growers' Guide and the Toronto Daily News that there was nothing to talk or think about except reciprocity, but it is different here, for no person will say a word for or against it. They say they are simply sick of hearing about it, and never read a word of it any more, but speak to them about weeds, and they will talk for an hour on the subject. I went to Hanley last week. It is an old settled part, and they claim the way they got so much dirty trash in their land was through getting oats shipped in for feed. It is the same complaint wherever you go. Now it does seem too bad that car loads of oats can be shipped here without being re-cleaned. I bought eighty bushels of oats lately, and I dare not put them into my granary for fear the seeds would get into the cracks in the floor, and probably be swept up next spring in the seed, so I put them in the oat bin in the stable and clean them by hand, and it is a real shame the amount of seed of all descriptions that is in it. They send a weed inspector throughout the country, and pay him, I hear, \$4 a day and mileage. They give him eight days to do it in. He goes and orders farmers to pull their weeds. Some pull them; some will not. When the eight days are up, he says he is clear. He has no more to do with it. It seems queer to me we must pay an inspector to tell us to pull our own weeds. Surely we know enough to pull our weeds without having to pay a man to tell us, unless he has power to look after every one and compel them to pull them. If a farmer does not pull his weeds I understand he can be fined not less than \$5, and not more than \$50. That is not the only fine he is up against. I for one have taken every care to get clean seed and always taken the greatest care to pull every weed I have seen, and this year I am pestered with weeds. Where did they come from? From roadside and careless farmers. I have picked nine days this summer. Now figure it up. I had to put six horses in the stable and leave off breaking three acres per day at \$3.50 per acre, and

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see what I am fined. In the neighborhood of \$100. I am not the worst off. One man not far from here was compelled to plow down 90 acres of valuable crop, and so on. But I am not finding fault with that inspection. I only wish they had more power to enforce it. For we have one neighbor who says he will not pull his weeds because he is going to summer fallow it next year. Yes, and the man who is so unfortunate as to thresh after him will be the man to suffer. What I want to get at is this. The elevator company could put in a cleaner at a small cost, and should be compelled to clean all oats shipped out for feed or seed. Put an inspector after those cars and fine the company or whoever ships a car of oats not cleaned. There is more danger in oats than wheat, for every person is anxious to clean his seed wheat, but does not care whether they clean oats for seed or feed. Some are particular in all seed grain. Others are more careless. No matter where you go the same complaint is heard about people sowing dirty seed. One farmer said it is like this: The government says, "You farmer pull your weeds; if you don't I will make you or fine you. Don't be discouraged, we will keep you in plenty of seed." Another complaint is heard of people sowing dirty flax. This certainly should be put a stop to. Talk about the Hudson Bay Railway. We don't need it, for if weeds keep increasing as they have this year there will be nothing to ship out of here but rubbish in five years from now unless you want the railway to throw the rubbish into the Bay. I talked to the blacksmith at Hanley. He said if the government would take the money intended for the Hudson Bay road and banish the weeds out of the country entirely they would be doing something. Then enforce the law. Give inspectors more power and employ only government inspectors instead of picking a farmer out of a township. And not boys either. He says he hears more grievances than any other man in town, and says that the worst he hears is weeds, and claims that dirty oats shipped into the country is the greatest curse. As The Guide seems to be the farmers' paper and doing lots of good I come to you for help to see if something cannot be done, and also get their opinion on the matter. As my letter is getting tedious I must close.

E. D. LEGARD.

Glenside, Sask.

WANTS INFORMATION

Editor, Guide:—I hope I am not intruding or asking too much for a small space in The Guide regarding the reciprocity agreement, or free trade. It is quite amusing and often disgusting to read the statements on the subject. In one place you say we will get more for our wheat and barley, and pay less for our implements. Now, that is a large pill to swallow. We must, and will admit, that for what we buy from the United States, if the wall is taken down we will pay less. Well, won't it work the same on the other hand. What is good for the goose is not bad for the gander, at least I can't see it otherwise. Now in regard to our leaders. One has been leader for twelve years. Why has he not given us this grand reciprocity we hear so much about. He was elected on that issue, and we did not get it, and it is getting near that time again. Now, the leader of the opposition says he is opposed to it, elected or not. Which ought to be elected? One thing certain, R. L. Borden can't give if not elected. Sir Wilfrid can, but won't; if he is elected at least we can't rely on him. Now, we have only to go back to our past statesmen, such as Sir John Charlton, at one time a great free trader, but who died a strong protectionist. Was he a man of intelligence or not? He died worth \$3,000,000 of money, or about that, so I have been told. I once heard him state that our best government was under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald, who was a strong protectionist. Now, I won't ask for any more of you, other than I would like to have it explained how are we going to buy for less and sell for more when the wall is taken down.

BILL BATE.

Eden, Ont.

Note—This gentleman already understands that under reciprocity imple-

ments will be somewhat cheaper. For what he has to sell he will have 92,000,000 additional people bidding for. He can see the result as well as I.—Ed.

SEED SELECTION

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide, under date of July 13, 1911, W.G.M., Saskatchewan, asks: "Where did the fifty go?" Now, as this is a question that interests me very much, I am pleased to see the subject broached in such a paper as The Guide. But, I assure you, I am very much disappointed in the reply, because, (1) I consider W.G.M.'s query a pertinent one, and his "supposition" conservative to a degree, since—if anything—the facts will show that his figures are under rather than over, and (2) the query opens the way for an educational campaign along the line of seed selection and along the line of more thorough preparation of the soil for a seed bed. These thoughts seem to have been overlooked in the reply. It should be remembered that we take our averages from the grain that grows, not from the amount of grain we sow. Therefore, when it is remembered that many "farmers" make their seed selection with bucket or scoop, it will, no doubt, be admitted that every grain sown will not become an average producer, some grain being small and under-developed, while others will be shrivelled, and in either case they will lack vitality. Then there is the ever-present weed seed to consider, which, through imperfect treatment, are not eliminated from the seed, and, growing, choke the good seed, thereby reducing the average considerably. So much for seed selection.

Then comes the matter of preparation of the seed bed. Land properly prepared, will be found to contain a greater percentage of moisture than land prepared in a slipshod manner, and will also receive the grain from the drill in a more kindly manner, permitting it to go deeper into the ground, furnishing sufficient material with which to cover it thoroughly, thereby leaving the least possible amount of grain on top for birds or anything else, without working for it. Hence there is a more even stand, and more seed to produce an average, the extra moisture meanwhile encouraging a vigorous growth. If farmers would select one or more good thrifty heads of wheat, and shell the same by hand, using only the very best grains, and sow the same on a carefully prepared plot of ground where the growth can be watched, and harvest and thresh the crop by hand, using only the choicest of the crop as seed the next year, they will, in the majority of instances, be amazed at the results; and if they will keep this selection up, with the treatment of the seed bed, year after year, they will find themselves with pure seed which their neighbors will be pleased to pay a good price for. Furthermore, they will soon be able to agree with me in saying that the "Fifty did not go into the strawstack."

CHAS. RODGER.

Barney, Alta.

CONVENTION CALLED

To all G.G.A. Secretaries in the Electoral District of Battleford.—

Each Association in the above constituency is asked to elect a delegate to meet in Battleford at the Windsor hotel, on Friday, September 1, 1911, for the purpose of deciding who should represent them in the Dominion House of Parliament in the coming elections.

ALEX. COTTER,
Sec. Starview G.G.A.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY

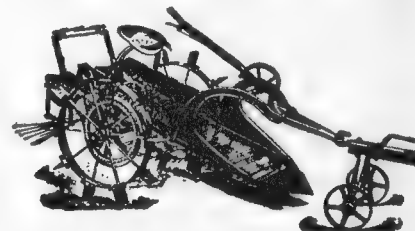
Rodolphe Forget, the stock broker of Montreal, is to run in two counties in Quebec in opposition to reciprocity, but he is not so opposed to doing business with the United States as he declares. He has just sold nine million dollars' worth of bonds of the Montreal Street Railway to Boston capitalists. Free trade in finance, but none in natural products, seems to be his policy.—Ottawa Free Press.

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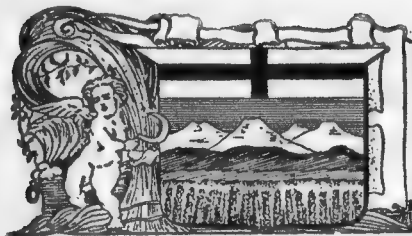
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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PROMINENT LOCAL U. F. A. MEN
Mr. J. A. Richardson, a member of Cornucopia Union No. 281.

Mr. Richardson is an influential member of the U. F. A. in his own district, and is also clever with his pen, as may be evidenced by his poem, "Stick to the U. F. A.," which was prepared for the joint picnic held on July 14 last.

STICK TO THE U. F. A.

Today I'm sadly thinking what we farmers had better do,
For with all our toil and worries we can't hardly quite pull through.
We're robbed upon the railroad and we're robbed upon the street,
And we're robbed by every merchant in all we buy to eat;
And when we buy machinery that they tell us works so fine,
We find it always breaking and have to pay for it four times.
And when we haul our grain away to the market or the mill,
We just ask them what they pay, and there they rob us still;
"And why is this," I cry aloud (and all that I can hear
Is just a little buzzing sound so dimly in my ear)
"That we don't use our force of thought as God demands us do?"
But it seems a new day is dawning and the mist I most see through.
Yes, I know the poor old negro was in slavery in the South,
And if he spoke or asked for mercy they just slapped him in the mouth.
But he suffered out his sorrow, now his race is growing strong,
And the whites there now are wondering what will happen before long,
For it is a truth in nature that life's pendulum ever swings,
Just the same for poorest peasant as it does for richest kings.
Now, 'as I wake to thinking 'bout the things that we should do,
I get an inspiration that thrills me almost through.
Just you get your brains a-working, send out thoughts a million strong—
It is thoughts that build great cities, yes, thoughts move the world along.
You may think that I am foolish but I rather am inclined
For to think there's naught in Nature can move matter but just mind;
Let us join our thoughts together like cement or steel or stone,
And such good as we'll accomplish the world has never known;
And let us do it with a will and start right here today,
And each one swear a great big swear,
We'll stick to the U. F. A.
J. A. RICHARDSON.
Cornucopia, Alta.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Cadogan Union believes that a municipal bill will be away ahead of the present Local Improvement Act, and while the Saskatchewan Act meets with our approval, we think the limit for debenture loans is too high and recommend ten cents per acre for the maximum. We also think that fifty cents and twenty-five cents per lot in hamlets is too small, as this land is chiefly held by speculators. We are in favor of rural municipalities of sixteen townships and are in favor of the land value tax.

R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y.
Cadogan, Alta.

Stratton Union has passed a resolution favoring the adoption of the municipal plan now in force in Saskatchewan, the size of same to be nine townships, and the taxation of land values was unanimously adopted as the method that should be adopted.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitscoty, Alta.

Millerdale Union is holding most successful meetings and with the help of the ladies as honorary members the hall is always well filled. At a meeting held recently J. E. Miller addressed us on hog raising, and the discussion which followed was most interesting. For the

next meeting Mr. Ruston was instructed to prepare a subject and he chose "Wild Weed Robbers." This was given on August 3, and Mr. Ruston impressed on us such striking examples of the havoc wrought by weeds allowed to take a hold on a farm that we could not but give him our attention throughout. Between each item of business we were favored with excellent music by some of our members, which helped to keeping all interested.

F. NORMAN PAYNE, Sec'y.
Streamstown, Alta.

Chauvin Union has unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of rural municipalities for this province.

JAS. SEMPLE, Sec'y.
Chauvin, Alta.

A meeting of the Edmonton District Association of the U. F. A. was held in the Exhibition Association Rooms, Edmonton, on August 7, when the officers for the year were elected as follows: President, T. G. Hutchings; first vice-president, Rice Sheppard; second vice-president, Geo. Bevington; directors, Joseph Rye, Andrew Rafn, C. Weidenhammer, W. J.

himself in favor of the farmers' platform as laid down by the Ottawa delegation, and we further instruct our secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to all the U. F. A. branches within the constituency asking for their active co-operation."

E. E. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.
Okotoks, Alta.

The members of Pincher Creek Union have unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that in view of the approaching general election, we, the members of the Pincher Creek branch of the U. F. A. again declare ourselves in favor of reciprocity. That while the proposed agreement is far from satisfying the just demands of the farmers of this province, we nevertheless accept the treaty as an instalment but cannot cease our agitation till at least all farm machinery be placed on the free list. That we declare our approval of the program of the U. F. A. as presented to Parliament in December last as being still the reasonable and just demands of the farmers of this country. That we declare our unabated confidence in the leaders of the U. F. A. movement and hereby pledge



J. A. RICHARDSON

Jackman, D. W. Warner, secretary, F. C. Clare. The question of co-operative marketing was taken up and it was considered that if we could make arrangements with the Grain Growers' Grain Company it would be the best plan. It was also arranged for the executive to have a tent at the Edmonton Exhibition and to ask the U. F. A. central to co-operate with us, and also if possible to get the G. G. Co. and The Guide to join with us also. It is hoped that the big meeting which is being arranged for, when the co-operative marketing plan will be fully discussed, will be well attended.

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec'y.
Edmonton, Alta.

The political situation has been fully discussed by the members of the Okotoks Union, with the result that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"We, the members of Okotoks Union No. 166 of the U. F. A., hereby pledge ourselves to support any independent candidate for the representation of the Macleod constituency in the Dominion Parliament, if said candidate will pledge

ourselves to loyally support them by all just means in our power, and we hereby further solemnly pledge ourselves that during this or any subsequent election we shall support only such candidate as shall solemnly and wholeheartedly undertake both by voice and vote to support the platform as laid down by the U. F. A. at Ottawa, regardless as to what party in politics he may belong."

R. HENDERSON, Sec'y.
Pincher Creek, Alta.

On account of there already being one Union called Hiawatha, we have decided to change our name to Eight Mile Lake, and as we are all alive to the good work which can be done by the U. F. A., our growth will be rapid. We have twenty-one members already and this number will be considerably augmented at an early date. The crops in our district are good and we are therefore optimistic. Although we have not done much yet, as we are only just organized, we intend to get right down to hard work at our next meeting.

GREGORY A. FATH, Sec'y.
Champion, Alta.

Rathwell Union is wondering when the C. P. R. will erect the loading platform at Stowe Siding, as the petition has been completed for some time now. Crops are good in this district and if the weather is favorable threshing of fall wheat will commence in about three weeks. A number of farmers wish to load direct from the machine on to the cars and the platform is badly needed.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.
MacLeod, Alta.

Waverly Union has been discussing the marketing question and at the last meeting adopted a resolution requesting the central to take up the matter and to formulate a plan for presentation to the locals for consideration. A co-operative buying committee was appointed and we would be glad to know of good firms from whom we can purchase at right prices. We would heartily favor any avenue of escape from the torture of the trusts.

JAMES P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.
Paradise Valley, Alta.

Coronation Union has now a membership of 34 and is at present meeting every Saturday night. Being young we have not as yet got working on the serious problems that affect the country at large, but we trust that in the near future we shall be in a position to deal intelligently with the majority of the weighty questions that are troubling some of our fellow-men.

W. E. FAIRBAIRN, Sec'y.
Sounding Creek, Alta.

Official Circular No. 7 came in for a very lively discussion at the last meeting of Namao Union and the result was the passing of a resolution to the effect that we are not in favor of the proposed rural municipalities, but prefer the old local improvement system. It was further decided to request the general secretary to send the resolution to all the unions for discussion.

Namao, Alta. C. A. CARSON, Sec'y.

The meeting of Amisk Valley Union, held on July 29, was a very interesting one, and several good discussions resulted. One of the matters brought up was that of cutting hay on C. P. R. and unoccupied lands. Formerly the date of cutting was set for July 25, but this year some were at the haying long before that date and it was decided to request that this matter be taken up by the various unions so that a definite date could be decided upon. Another matter which was considered was that of an elevator, as we are badly in need of one at this point, while the third related to the securing of a station agent at Amisk, so that this year's crop could be properly handled.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Sec'y.
Amisk, Alta.

West Lethbridge Union held a regular meeting on August 7, there being a good attendance of members. The first item of importance was the consideration of the report of the committee on the railway siding situation. This was to the effect that the members of the committee had been called upon to meet the superintendent of the division and the result of the deliberations were that if the farmers were willing to accept the Lenzie Junction they could have the use of this siding at a very early date. There is also a rumor in this district to the effect that the threshing outfits intend to raise their prices for this season's work, so it has been decided to devise ways and means to purchase a complete outfit and run same for our own benefit on the co-operative plan.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

The Grain Growers' Motto

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship
consign it to The Grain Growers'
Grain Company :: :: ::

2 When you have money to invest,
invest it in The Grain Growers'
Grain Company Stock :: :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

Co-operative News

A BIG PROPOSITION

The following is an extract from a statement in a pamphlet by Mr. A. C. Davis, secretary of the National Union, relative to the Farmers' Warehouse Company of Mississippi:

"The Farmers' Warehouse Company owns and operates sixty branches in different parts of the state. Fifty thousand bales of cotton were handled by the company during the season of 1909-1910, and as the company is its own exporter, most of this was sold direct to the consumer both in America and Europe. The success of the venture in handling cotton has caused the company to open new avenues of service to the membership in Mississippi. The company has just bought a cold storage plant in Jackson at a cost of \$20,000. In connection with this, they are conducting a wholesale produce business, handling such items as seed potatoes, eating potatoes, apples, etc., in carload quantities."

The Farmers' Warehouse Company is now actually accomplishing things, and big things at that. It is the most rapidly growing institution in the South, and in one more year it will be the largest financial and business institution in the state of Mississippi. The total subscriptions to the capital stock of the company on June 27, 1911, amounted to \$190,782.50.

HANDLED 412 CARS

The manager of the Lakefield (Minn.) Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company writes in "Co-operation" as follows:

"The Lakefield Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was organized December, 1905, with a membership of 125 farmers, and a paid-up capital of \$7,900. In the fall of 1909, through the Right Relationship League, our membership was raised to 146, with a paid-up capital of \$10,900, with our present surplus of \$5,006.73 making us a paid-up capital

and surplus of \$15,906.73 on May 31, 1911. We have paid a dividend each year on the shares, first year 12 per cent., second 5 per cent., remaining years 8 per cent., passing the balance of net earnings to surplus. We have had our ups and downs, but on the whole we have satisfied our customers and retained their business and loyalty. From May 31, 1910, to May 31, 1911, 511,000 bushels of grain were received, and the total of all sales of grain and other commodities amounted to \$315,000 for the same period. The number of cars of grain and other commodities handled during this time was 324 cars outgoing, and 88 received, as follows: Five cars machinery, four cars salt, fifty-two cars coal, four cars feed, twenty cars tile, three cars posts."

WILLIAM MAXWELL'S TOUR

During Mr. W. Maxwell's tour of Canada, several newspapers commented upon his speeches and expressed opinions upon the co-operative movement generally. Here are a few picked at random: "Here a man with the commanding business talents of William Maxwell would put his own interests first, and build up a great fortune, instead of acting as the chief agent in distributing goods at cost to hundreds of thousands of families."—Toronto Globe.

"Through its educational work, and by the improvement which it has made in the economic condition of the workers, co-operation has become one of the social reform movements whose value is recognized by all economists."—Montreal Daily Star.

"Let an emissary of some private financial concern invade any of our towns and cities, with the purpose of looking into the possibilities for establishing an industry of some kind that will employ some outside capital, and demand some inside concessions, and the city or town councils, the boards of trade, and the

private business men cluster about him; he is wined, dined, and otherwise 'boosted'; yet in the person of Mr. Maxwell we had with us the unpretentious representative of mammoth works, which, among the minor transactions of the past year, bought over \$5,000,000 of the produce of Canadian fields and gardens, for transshipment to the tables of co-operators of Great Britain. Why, then, were the dignitaries conspicuous by their absence? The reason is mainly because the mission of Mr. Maxwell to Canada is one of gain to the toilers rather than of graft to the tooters."—The Searchlight, Sydney Mines, N.S.

NO PEOPLES' BANK NEEDED

As the new district visitor looked at Mr. Leahy and noted his determined chin, she had a momentary sensation of reluctance to question him; but she overcame it, and began her appointed task, says the Youth's Companion. "Where do you deposit your wages, Mr. Leahy, if you've no objection to telling me?" she asked. "I am trying to interest the neighborhood in the excellent Peoples' bank lately started." "Sure, I'd as soon tell you as not," said Mr. Leahy cheerfully. "Tis tin dollars a week I earn. Whin I've paid the rent, the provision and grocery bills, an' the milkman, an' bought what's needed for Celia an' me an' the five children, I deposit the rist o' the money in barr'ls, ma'am. I uses sugar barr'ls mostly. They're a bit larger, and so holds more. But whin I can't git thim I make shift wid flour barr'ls."

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Negotiations are on foot to hold a congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada at Ottawa on Labor Day. A good representation of the Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec societies has been promised. Mr. Wieland, of Montreal, the Canadian representative of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, has been invited to attend for the purpose of discussing with the delegates the promotion of better trade relations with that institution.

ACTIVE IN ALBERTA

There appears to be considerable co-operative activity in Alberta. Mr. Ed-

ward Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, is referring to the Co-operative Union of Canada enquirers for information as to organization of co-operative societies. The hon. secretary of the union heard from two branches in one week recently, and, of course, every information, with samples of literature, have been furnished. Mr. Robert D. Barie, secretary of the Lac St. Vincent Branch, U.F.A., states that eight local branches of the Farmers' Association are associating together to organize a co-operative society. Mr. W. H. Shield, secretary-treasurer of the Rathwell Union, U.F.A., Macleod, also writes for information. He states the farmers of the Macleod district propose to incorporate a society to be run on a cash or produce basis with a capital of probably \$10,000; 50 per cent. paid up.—Canadian Co-operator.

ICE COMPANIES' GRAFT

Notwithstanding the fact that the ice trust secured a superabundant harvest last winter, it mercilessly took advantage of the increased demand occasioned by the extraordinary heat wave through which we have passed. Ice, under such conditions, is almost as necessary to life and health as bread and water. Many thousands of lives in New York were endangered and untold suffering was borne by innocent and helpless children in consequence of the inability of poor people to pay the increased price demanded. The state authorities intervened with one of the usual investigations into this exhibition of inhuman greed. It is on occasions such as these that the value of co-operation is most apparent. If the co-operative spirit and intelligence were as highly developed in New York as in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, or indeed, in almost any city in Northern Britain, the citizens would not be at the mercy of trusts for the necessities of life. Instead of the increased demand involving higher prices, ice would have been sold at considerably reduced prices, the savings effected by the increased quantity distributed going back to the consumers in proportion to the value each of them purchased.—Canadian Co-operator.

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Six weeks	10c
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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

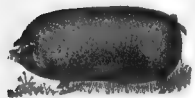
FOR SALE—(BARGAIN) LUMB BROS. farm; 654 acres, registered wheat, oats and barley grown for years. First and second prizes two consecutive years in Manitoba seed grain competition; first and second in the three-year competition; second in the municipal "Good Farming" competition. Fenced all round and pasture sub-division. Eight-roomed house, furnace heated; fuel supply unlimited; inexhaustible well; Badger river through pasture; alfalfa proven successful; 160 acres under cultivation. Price \$11,000. Apply Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER ON CROP OR other payments to responsible party the "Gurnon Farm," containing 320 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langeide St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district. 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon. Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN BEST MIXED farming district in Alberta, with building, good well, abundance of hay and water. For further particulars apply Box 167, Olds, Alta.

Pleasant View Herd of POLAND CHINAS



One Hundred Pigs for sale from such sows as Saskatchewan Queen, Jolly Queen and Queen Ariadina, and by such sires as Scott's Lad and King Orion. The leading breed on the North American Continent. Prices right. J. M. STOWE, DAVIDSON, SASK.

FARMS FOR SALE

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binscarth, Man. 52-6

FARM MACHINERY

AMERICAN ABELL STEAM ENGINE—26 H.P. Simple. Run two seasons; ready for threshing with new flues and full equipment; \$1,500, in three year payments. Owner wants to get gasoline. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED—WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co. 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

SHEEP—WANTED ONE HUNDRED GOOD young ewes on shares to pasture for three years. State terms.—W. Brazil, Nakamun, Alta. 2-4

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.—Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-11

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED—FROM PASWEGIN, A SMALL grey pony, branded on left hip and with head stall on when it left. Kindly furnish information to C. Harrison, Paswegin, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS— Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives. Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 1-10

WANTED—TENDERS FOR FOUR CABS stove coal, f.o.b. Adanac, Sask., C.P.R. For particulars, write Swarthmore G.G.A. Walter J. Armitage, Sec. Treas., Swarthmore, Sask. 2-4

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO- ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Percee, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 3-3

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARLOADS OF wood, tamarac and jack-pine preferred. Write, giving description and price.—Wm. E. Ronald, Box 108, Delisle, Sask. 3-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE CRAIK Farmers' Elevator, for a year; must be experienced; highest wages paid to a capable man. Apply stating salary, experience and references to the Craik Farmers' Elevator Trading Co., Ltd., F. N. Spencer, Sec. Treas.

FARM HELP—FARMERS WISHING HELP send address and 50c, and wages offered, and help obtained or money refunded. Investors Protective Association, Box 436, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Imperialism and Reciprocity

By J. A. STEVENSON

An election is now impending, in which the main issue is the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. For half a century the Canadian statesmen of both parties have sought access to the markets of the American republic, but our neighbors, confident in their sublime arrogance and, persuaded by selfish interests into a misguided zeal for the high tariff system, turned a deaf ear to all overtures. Today a change of circumstances and economic pressure have revealed to them the folly of the past and they have frankly professed repentance and amendment in their attitude towards Canada. Their belief in the efficacy of the high protective system has gradually been shattered and they are beginning to realize that a policy of Chinese exclusion can be unprofitable even for a vast community freely endowed by nature. They have now offered to Canada free entry for natural products to their markets, but there is apparently some doubt as to the advisability of our acceptance. The economic advantages of this offer are apparently a scarcely arguable attraction. As well tell a lawyer he must accept no new clients or a storekeeper that he must sell to no more new customers, as forbid the nation with a vast bulk of farm products annually available for export to reject the chance of selling in a market, the future proportions of which can scarcely be realized. By the end of the twentieth century there will probably be 200,000,000 people within the

bounds of the United States, and they will constitute the largest cohesive Anglo-Saxon community in the world; it would surely be a gross piece of folly to refuse access to this vast market.

The economic argument will therefore fail, because nature and common sense alike oppose it. The Northwestern prairies of Canada were destined by nature to be the reservoir to afford supplies for the teeming industrial millions of this continent. Any attempt to divert their destiny and force them to become the granaries for distant communities can never meet with permanent success. It is also contrary to every sound rule of common sense that two great communities, speaking in the same tongue, obeying the same customs, and pursuing the same ideals, should permanently allow the artificial barrier to prevent sane commercial intercourse. The two communities share one another's hospitality, marry one another's daughters, and discuss the same grievances, in the same accent, but beyond this their intercourse may not extend; they may not buy one another's cattle and grain. Can anything be more absurd?

Imperial Argument

Recourse will therefore be had to other arguments, and chief among these will be the Imperialist or national argument. We shall be told that reciprocity in natural products is a certain prelude to annexation, and that the annexation of Canada makes the liquidation of

the British Empire. Thousands of editorials will clamor of this danger, and scores of pamphlets written to show its imminence, will be thrust into our hands. Burn them—each one is an insult to a nation's self-respect. Ask the average opponent of reciprocity why he objects to it, and he will surely reply that he fears annexation. If he gives this as his objection he will silently admit the economic benefit. The chief basis for the annexation cry must always be that the great benefits of reciprocity will attract people to join the United States. "Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also." Then ask the anti-reciprocity if he believes, in the light of the experiences of other countries who have tried to hold in subjection unwilling and hostile white population, that the Americans will ever try to take Canada by force. He will disallow the possibility and will admit that if our country ever joins the States it will be of her own free will and consent. She will do so voluntarily and by the deliberate choice of the vast majority of the nation.

The anti-reciprocity will still talk about reciprocity's Americanizing influence, but he will admit that union with the States will only take place with the free consent of the Canadian nation. The obvious reply to these people is that what they distrust is not the Americans, but themselves. We who believe in liberal and democratic principles of government and economics have no fears of our ability to safeguard and maintain the national system which we are creating. The opponents of the reciprocity pact are craven-hearted pessimists, who lack courageous faith and strength of character.

Financiers Are Immune

We shall be told that reciprocity, even if it does not cause annexation, will submit us to all manner of evil American influences. We, the ordinary consumers and producers of the Dominion, shall be seriously affected through contact with the Americans with some pernicious taint of disloyalty from which Sir Edmund Walker, and other financial mandarins, despite innumerable transactions in the American financial world, have kept marvellously free. In point of fact there is no more Americanizing influence in Canada than the new feudalism and the financial mandarins, with their studied contempt for public rights and continuous disregard for the welfare of the community at large. Sir Maxwell Aitken and his associates, who built up the cement and other trusts, represent the very worst traditions of American finance, and have merited the hostility of every man who cherishes British ideals. It is these very people who have selected for imitation protection and other evil institutions which have now plunged the American commonwealth into an economic and political morass. At her bidding the workers and producers of this country are to reject the reciprocity pact and refuse wider markets and freer trade. The reciprocity pact is a step along the well-tried lines of British economic policy; it is an essentially British step, and as such deserves the support of every man who has faith in the ideals of the British race. If a similar measure, under similar circumstances was submitted to the electors of the Mother Country there is little doubt but that it would be accepted by an overwhelming majority.

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Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Life wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbrooke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

TWENTY-FIVE BERKSHIRE PIGS—SIX dollars and upwards. Ten Shorthorn females. All registered. Also four farms. Correspondence asked.—W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 3—3

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale.—Sunnside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS — HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. — J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

D. PATERSON, BEERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, for sale. 1—13

PRIZE WINNING TAMWORTHS FOR SALE — Five months. Prices right. L. M. Hunkin, Lucas, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Fresian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

Strengthens the Empire

We have yet to realize in what manner reciprocity will mean the break-up of the British Empire. On the contrary it would seem to conduce to the permanence of that organic system. To prevent the West from adopting certain measures of trade freedom with the United States and obtaining access to the American market would be creating an artificial strain as the result of the Imperial system. The strain may not be felt as long as capital and labor were pouring in, but sooner or later it would become acute. We would still be told that by removing it we were breaking up the Empire, and by that time men's hearts would have been hardened and they would have said, as a Conservative leader once said in refusing to lower the tariff against Britain, "if the British connection stands in the way, then so much the worse for British connection." Remove the strain at present before it becomes acute, while Western Canada is attached to the Mother Country by the deepest of ties in the shape of thousands of British-born settlers, and there is removed a great possible danger for the maintenance of the Imperial system. There may come a time when there is a majority of American settlers in the West who demand reciprocity with the States and who are in a position to force it. One would hesitate to prophecy the result of such a situation, but ratification of the treaty renders such contingency impossible and a true Imperialist should wish it well.

A Subtle Appeal

A special appeal has been made to the British-born inhabitants of this country to vote against reciprocity on the grounds that it endangers the British connection in this country, and specious pamphlets, emanating from men who are working in co-operation with anti-British Nationalists in Quebec, have been scattered far and wide over the Dominion. They ask the British-born voters to reject the reciprocity pact for the sake of the Mother Country, but they do not tell him whereby the Mother Country will receive additional benefit by this rejection. The instigators of these pamphlets are not the peo-

ple who would favor any extension of the British preference which would give a wider market for British manufacturers. The reciprocity pact will have this effect, that if the farmers of the American continent will have their own fake protection removed they will become the keener agitators for the Free Trade principles. Their sympathy for protection will gradually decline and fade away, and in face of their hostility a high tariff for the manufacturer will disappear from this continent. There will thus be much wider fields for British manufacturers which cannot fail to affect the Mother Country's prosperity. She has kept the flag of free trade flying for many a weary day, but the time for her reward is now at hand. Now, even if she benefits by this process, will the people of this continent suffer? It is one of the worst fictions of protection that a nation benefits itself by making its neighbors poorer. Commercial intercourse is a process of mutual benefit; if it were otherwise it would assuredly cease. The reciprocity treaty will have an effect of stimulating the prosperity of both Canada and the United States, and in return will react upon the prosperity of Great Britain. It will do harm to no individual or community in the British Empire, and if candidates ask the British-born voter to assist in rejecting it the British-born voter should send them empty away.

Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

SALE OF HOMESTEAD

Ques.—Homesteader in Saskatchewan dies without will, and leaves wife and three small children. Duties have been completed, and patent applied for. His widow suffers from ill health, and wishes to sell quarter in Saskatchewan, to enable her to bring up the family, as she is unable to further improve the land, and the returns all told are insufficient to live and properly care for the children. Is it in the power of the judge to issue order for sale under such circumstances?

Ans.—If it could be shown that it is impossible to lease the land on terms that would give as good a revenue as money produced from sale, court has power to order sale.

A CERTAIN RICH MAN

(Springfield Republican)

He is one of the three richest men in America, or one of the four richest; and he isn't Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Morgan. His first wife divorced him under the laws of the state of New York, and the court forbade his remarriage—at least within a certain term of years. But there are other states, and the rich man may lawfully take a second wife by getting beyond New York jurisdiction. It is precisely at this point that our divorce laws develop one of the gravest scandals in the social life of this country. A divorced person, even when that person was the guilty party, may do with impunity in a neighboring state what he is forbidden to do in his own state. Then he may safely return to his home, grinning at his own effrontery in bamboozling justice.

In this situation, which is by no means novel, it is gratifying to read the following editorial in the New York evening Post:—

"The coming marriage of a divorced millionaire who has been forbidden to remarry by the courts of this state will serve a useful purpose in invigorating the campaign for uniform divorce laws."

In this particular instance, the divorced man is a resident of this state, in which he has large financial interests. After his remarriage he will doubtless live in this city, under the eyes of the court which forbade him to remarry within the boundaries of New York. To the eye of common sense, this looks like contempt of court. It seems as if there were something that ought to be done, even if our lax divorce laws make it possible for him to remarry legally elsewhere. It would seem to be only proper that such a defier of the courts should at least be compelled to live outside of the state of New York if he will not respect justice within it."

To dwell a moment on the social aspects of this coming marriage is tempting. The rich man is the head of a family which has long been supreme in the fashionable society of New York. His honored mother's invitations to her annual ball spoke the last word concerning the social ambitions and conflicts of her time. It will naturally be the son's aim to force recognition of his second wife by society as its unquestioned leader. A statement credited to two prominent society women at Newport intimates that, with the unlimited resources for entertainment which will be massed behind wife No. 2, she will have an easy time, probably, in asserting her social preeminence. No doubt, it is hopeless to look for effective resistance from that quarter; enfeebled and corrupted by the most sordid ideals, society would dare risk nothing in opposition to \$200,000,000.

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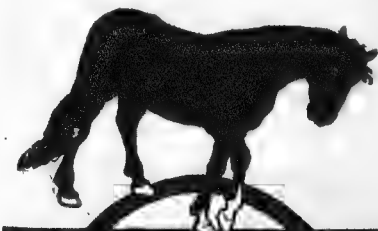
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Canada's Progress told in Statistics

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1905	1910
Chartered Banks Capital Paid Up	\$ 36,415,210	\$ 59,384,987	\$ 60,742,366	\$ 67,095,718	\$ 82,199,900	\$ 98,728,342
" " Deposits	57,787,922	83,666,189	142,633,216	315,775,426	468,571,648	797,849,593
Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,810	45,368,321	42,848,026
Government Savings Banks Deposits	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,146	16,649,136	14,563,225
Special Savings Banks Deposits	4,798,644	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,100	25,050,965	32,156,708
Total Deposits	67,155,863	107,188,749	193,015,474	390,949,482	555,640,070	886,417,552
Chartered Banks—Loans to the Public	86,121,888	134,113,252	202,692,481	318,240,481	480,906,634	717,773,400
" " Assets	121,014,395	198,967,278	269,491,153	528,304,110	757,988,531	1,230,825,305
" " Liabilities	77,486,706	125,063,546	188,337,504	417,320,761	609,989,375	1,040,324,464
Total Bank Clearings	1,871,061,725	3,334,614,000	5,871,061,725	1,871,061,725	3,334,614,000	6,054,298,453
Dominion's Total Revenue	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	71,182,773	101,503,711
" Total Expenditure	17,589,469	25,502,554	36,343,568	46,866,368	63,319,683	79,411,747
" Total Debt	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	377,678,580	470,663,046
" Net Debt	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	266,224,167	386,268,546
Fire Insurance—Amount in Force:						
Canadian Companies	68,465,914	153,436,408	177,785,359	221,756,637	328,340,100	502,014,834
British Companies	132,731,241	277,721,299	497,550,395	694,491,228	785,219,445	1,146,496,335
American Companies	27,256,629	31,053,261	84,266,437	122,439,754	204,586,950	387,003,859
Total Fire Insurance	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,318,146,495	2,035,515,028
Premiums Received:						
Canadian Companies	707,418	1,206,470	1,278,736	1,727,410	3,013,714	4,316,163
British Companies	1,299,840	2,353,258	4,189,171	6,595,447	8,582,925	10,243,235
American Companies	314,452	267,388	700,809	1,327,491	2,689,032	4,148,489
Totals	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	14,285,671	18,707,887
Life Insurance—Amount in Force:						
Canadian Companies	8,711,111	46,041,591	143,368,817	284,684,621	397,946,902	565,669,110
British Companies	18,405,425	20,983,092	32,407,937	40,216,186	43,809,211	47,801,798
American Companies	18,709,499	36,266,249	85,698,475	138,868,227	188,578,127	242,629,174
Total Life Insurance	45,826,035	103,290,932	261,475,229	463,769,034	630,334,240	856,100,082
Premiums Received:						
Canadian Companies	291,897	1,291,026	4,258,926	9,133,890	13,947,827	19,971,666
British Companies	570,449	613,595	1,030,479	1,346,666	1,500,232	1,580,555
American Companies	990,628	1,190,068	3,128,297	4,709,298	6,632,658	8,239,486
Totals	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,080,717	29,791,707
Loan Companies—Total Loans	64,498,542	73,906,688	110,082,219	125,887,911	160,370,957	*207,461,197
" " Total Assets	8,392,464	73,906,688	125,041,146	158,523,307	208,081,227	*300,494,306
" " Total Liabilities	8,392,958	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	208,081,227	*300,299,219
Total Mineral Production			18,976,616	65,804,611	69,078,999	105,040,958
Gold			930,614	24,128,503	14,159,195	10,224,910
Silver			409,549	3,265,354	3,614,883	17,106,604
Asbestos			999,878	1,259,759	1,503,259	2,573,603
Cement			108,561	600,030	1,924,014	6,414,315
Value of Money Orders Issued in Canada	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,173	17,956,258	32,349,476	60,967,162
Total Gross Earnings	14,485,648	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	106,467,199	178,956,217
Total Imports	96,092,971	105,330,840	119,967,638	190,415,525	266,834,417	391,852,692
Total Exports	74,173,618	98,290,823	98,417,296	196,487,632	203,316,872	301,358,529
Total Imports and Exports	170,266,589	203,621,663	218,384,934	386,903,157	470,151,289	693,211,221
Exports—Canadian Minerals	2,841,124	2,767,829	5,784,143	40,367,683	31,932,329	40,087,017
" Canadian Fisheries Produce	3,994,275	6,867,715	9,715,401	10,720,352	11,114,318	15,663,162
" Canadian Forest Produce	23,063,223	24,960,012	24,282,015	30,009,867	33,235,683	47,517,033
" Canadian Animal Products	12,608,506	21,360,219	25,967,741	55,495,311	63,337,458	53,926,515
" Canadian Agricultural Produce	9,853,924	21,268,327	13,666,858	24,781,486	29,994,150	90,433,747
" Canadian Manufacturing Products	2,432,750	3,075,095	6,296,249	16,012,208	21,191,333	31,494,916
" Canadian Miscellaneous Produce	387,554	622,182	45,337	44,489	49,675	125,161
Total Exports—Canadian Produce	55,181,356	80,921,379	85,757,744	177,431,386	190,854,946	279,247,551
Total Exports—Foreign Produce	9,853,244	13,375,117	8,798,631	17,077,757	10,617,115	19,516,442
Area (sq. miles)	3,729,665	3,729,665	3,729,665	3,729,665	3,729,665	3,729,665
Population	3,518,411	4,336,504	4,844,366	5,413,670	6,086,530	7,489,781
Number of Post Offices	3,943	5,935	8,061	9,834	10,879	12,887
Letters sent	27,050,000	48,170,000	97,975,000	191,650,000	285,541,000	456,085,000
Railway miles in operation	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	20,487	24,731
Passengers Carried		6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	25,288,723	35,894,575
Freight Carried (tons)		12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	50,893,957	74,482,866
Vessels Arrived and Departed—Number	61,637	127,290	194,893	208,738	220,703	247,378
" " " Tonnage	13,126,028	28,919,198	43,788,778	60,474,604	76,655,081	101,318,919

* 1909

GOOD FARMING COMPETITIONS

The judges of the farms entered in the Manitoba "Good Farming" contests have completed their work. W. H. English, of Harding, was awarded the first sweepstake prize, \$250 in gold, offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; John Ching, of Morden, won the Department of Agriculture prize of \$100, offered as second prize in the sweepstakes; John Pierce, of Miami, took third money, \$50, also given by the Manitoba department. The offer of these special sweepstakes stimulated the interest in the competitions. The contests are held by various agricultural societies, each offering three prizes. The sweepstakes are awarded in a competition between the winners of the societies' first prizes. Besides the special prizes noted above, the Canadian Northern Railway Company gives \$250 to be divided between the winners of first prizes in the societies' contests. Thirteen districts held contests this year,

with the following results:

Boissevain—1st, D. Wilson; 2nd, R. F. Chapman; 3rd, G. Orris.
Carillon—1st, C. Dandenand; 2nd, Felix Peloquin; 3rd, A. Prefontaine.
Morden—1st, John Ching; 2nd, W. C. White; 3rd, Wellesley White.
Morris—1st, N. W. Moyer; 2nd, Geo. Willox; 3rd, M. Stevenson.
Miami—1st, John Pierce; 2nd, J. Wiener; 3rd, A. D. Hamilton.
Emerson—1st, McLelland Bros.; 2nd, A. Wilson; 3rd, D. A. Fraser.
Cartwright—1st, G. H. Fulford; 2nd, Geo. Ferguson; 3rd, Jas. G. McKelvey.
Hamiota—1st, T. H. Irvine; 2nd, G. S. Frazer; 3rd, Fred. Houck.
Minnedosa—1st, Jas. Gugin; 2nd, Thos. Cooper; 3rd, Jas. Vann.
Harding—1st, W. H. English; 2nd, J. McIntosh; 3rd, Geo. Campbell.
Stonewall—1st, A. Matheson; 2nd, A. Mollard; 3rd, Ed. Mollard.
Meadow Lea—1st, J. McIntyre; 2nd, J. Hamilton; 3rd, Jos. Carr.

Kildonan—1st, H. C. Whellams; 2nd, E. G. McBain; 3rd, H. G. Pritchard.

BROADVIEW BRANCHING OUT

The Broadview (Sask.) Co-operative Society is opening a small branch store at St. Hubert, a French colony, about twenty-six miles distant from Broadview. The residents have subscribed sufficient cash capital to render the store quite independent of Broadview financially.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—A spectacular fire in the business section caused by the explosion of two ammonia tanks in the rear of a large grocery establishment, called all the available fire-fighting apparatus and for a time the blaze was most threatening. It was finally subdued after doing damage estimated at \$60,000. Twelve persons were hurt by flying debris.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Peers

The peers of England account themselves to have been slain, as Elijah slew the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal by the brook Kishon. They have called the vote by which the veto bill was allowed to pass, drinking hemlock. And yet they have power to suspend for two years any bill that the House, elected by the people, may pass. They cannot, it is true, insist that such bill shall be held over for a new Parliament until the people shall have had a chance to vote upon it. That would be fatal to popular government, as it could easily be forced to mean a new Parliament for every progressive measure that the Commons might pass, and generations would be gone before the people would have their will. But the delays which the lords are still able to impose are ample to allow the people to express themselves and to make their wishes felt by their representatives. It may still be possible for reactionary leaders to defy the popular will, as Mr. Balfour did so many years with the full support of the Lords. But there is no danger of Liberal leaders—and it is these the peers are afraid of—outrunning, under such circumstances, the people's wishes.

Lords Unfit to Rule

The lords have shown in the struggle that has just ended their almost surprising unfitness to govern the people. As the lords cannot but represent the interests of a class, it was to be expected that they would vote for the privileges of that class as against the interests of all other classes. That was inherent in their existence as a branch of the legislature—a survival from the times when the base-born were of no account and were not regarded as capable of thinking for themselves, and had, of course, to work for others. It was therefore natural that the House of Lords should, in cases where the people were arrayed against privilege, give solid and servile support to the measures of a government, elected in war time, which was defying the people, and should slaughter every measure of the party which represented the people's demands. However they might hide the fact from themselves, and attempt to hide it from the people by much talk about referendums, that was what they were in Parliament for, and faithfully they fulfilled their duty, voting for brewers' licenses, for denominational control of education, and against the taxation of land, against the assessing of the unearned increment, against old age pensions, against the payment of members, by which means only the common people can be represented in Parliament, against home rule, and so forth.

Class Rule Must End

These things were all to be looked for on their part. But equally plain was it that by the natural progress of events it could not continue to be the constitution of England that it should be ruled by a class who had for centuries been living on the people and taxing them for their own behoof. What has eminently proved their unfitness for statesmanship is the fact that the privileges they are enjoying have blinded even the ablest among them, great landlords like Lord Rosebery, great churchmen like the bishops, great jurists like the ex-Chancellor, to this obvious fact that the people must govern. It is quite possible for some of the wisest of men to think it very undesirable that the people should govern. That would be a proposition very easily sustained in debate. But it has long ceased to be an open question. The answer to it has been for ages laid up in the fact that His Majesty's advisers have to carry a majority in the House of Commons. It was that fact which caused such struggles over the successive reform bills by which the suffrage was extended. It was realized that whatever was the electorate of the House of Commons was the power that the king was subject to, and would have to be the power that made the laws. It should have been plain to every lord, spiritual or temporal, that the lords could only act as a brake upon this power, and that when they should become so insensate as to prevent the legislation of Parliaments which clearly had in the lower house the support of the people they would have to give way. By very large majority they have refused to acknowledge the final supremacy of the Commons—a

revelation of blindness due to personal interests and class privileges.

A Wise King

It has been the saving of the realm that at such a time the Empire has been presided over by wise kings, able to judge the signs of the times. There have been a good many references to both kings on the part of the hemlock drinkers that have seemed to us cowardly. The denunciation of ministers for giving revolutionary advice to a young and inexperienced king not five months upon the throne is an expression very thinly veiled indeed of anger at action on the king's part, without which a revolutionary conflict of the most bitter kind would have been inevitable. Had it been true that the king was young and inexperienced that would not have been the fault of ministers, or any reason why they should not tender him the very best advice they could for the safety of his throne and the good of his people. As a matter of fact the king is forty-six years old, well past the midway of life, and past the time when the greatest sovereigns of history performed their most notable deeds. We see Mr. John Jacob Astor, who has just got married at the age of forty-seven, called by the news men an aged millionaire. At the same age, Lord Rosebery, who repeats this nonsense, was Premier of England, with a great deal of experience behind him.

Divine Right Unseated

The king, it is true, was precluded from personal responsible activity in the earlier period of his life, but to hold that the heir to the throne is thereby precluded from gaining political experience would be a very serious arraignment of our monarchical system. As a matter of fact, Lord Rosebery himself, when he ruled the empire with far more absolute power and responsibility than the king will ever exercise, was not a more mature statesman than was King George on coming to the throne. The mere petulance of this complaint is revealed by the similar attack on the government for having, as they of course could not help doing, laid the same question before King Edward, who it seems, was too old or too infirm to act the part of a king, while all the world knows with what robust nerve and unflinching tact and wisdom he faced every occasion. But if the lords who have taken this impossible position have shown themselves unable to discern the signs of the times, what is to be said of those who followed the aged Lord Halsbury and Lord Roberts into a vote which would have forced what they would account the stultification of that house, whose privileges they were so keen to assert. Surely there is no divine right by which such unwisdom can claim the final rule in Great Britain.—The Witness.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE

A Canadian's Character Sketch of the Chancellor's Wife

The British public, so absorbed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his schemes for improving the finances of the working people, are much less familiar with the Chancellor's wife. This, a stranger would take the liberty of thinking, is not because Mrs. Lloyd George is not quite as well worth knowing, rather because the country has not learned yet to make the most of its best women. Chatting with a caller in her great drawing room in the official residence in Downing Street, in no way disturbed by the clinging arms of the small daughter, whose sudden confidence is quite too important to wait a moment longer, one imagines Mrs. Lloyd George as a woman of well-balanced judgment, considerable reserve force, and with the bad habit of under-rating her own mentality.

Housekeeping, Mrs. Lloyd George declares, she is fond of, and she even shows an apparent satisfaction in acknowledging herself "quite a good cook"—when she gets time, "which is not lately." Her ideal of enjoyment is not a big house with a regiment of servants, but a small one, with not more than three.

Mrs. George is original enough to acknowledge that, even with a love for it, housekeeping has not always occupied all her energies. Her hobby is gardening. "I love it," she says, with a quiet enthusiasm that speaks volumes. "Before

I came to Downing Street I always had my own garden. Elsewhere in London roses were my specialty. I was successful with them, too. The heavy clay soil here is admirably suited for roses. I have flowers here, of course, but flowers brought by the gardener are not at all the same as those grown by yourself, do you think? I am afraid," she continues, with a frank little laugh, "if I had the chance I should neglect my house for the garden. And if I had to earn my own living I should certainly turn lady gardener. Many women do that, you know, now. Women with only a little capital and a love for the work invest it in a small place and raise vegetables and fruit and flowers for the market, doing the actual work themselves. They do very well, too."

Mrs. Lloyd George is a believer in every girl being trained to some one occupation, particularly where there are several daughters in a family. A man, she argues, would not, even if he were wealthy, allow his sons to grow up without some occupation; then why his daughters? "Mr. Lloyd George," she says, "agrees with me. He goes even further. He wants my big girl, just come back from a year in Germany, to go into training at once. But I tell him I must have one daughter for myself. She will, of course, have a thorough training in domestic science."

The wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a firm believer in votes for women. She was not always, she admits frankly, and will not sympathize with militancy yet. She thinks, however, that, other things being equal, the opinion of a woman on affairs of business and State ought to be of quite as much value to the country as that of her son, just turned twenty-one. Every woman, she thinks, should have a vote, particularly working women and the wives of working men. A girl, she holds, should have equal chance with a man to use every faculty she possesses. "That such a girl as Christobel Pankhurst should be forbidden to practise her profession of law is," she says seriously, "indeed a grievance."

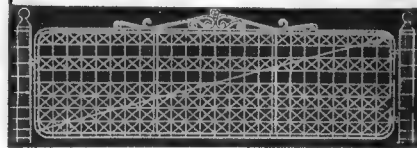
Mrs. George is, of course, a staunch temperance woman. For years she was the president of the Welsh Women's Temperance Society in London, and not

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long ago entertained at Downing Street a large company of Welsh and London temperance workers. For years she attended the little Welsh chapel at Clapham Junction, and at Criccieth she is an active worker in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. There it is common testimony that the friends of her girlhood are her friends still.

The deep life sorrow of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his wife is the sudden death from appendicitis of their seventeen-year-old daughter, Mair Gilund, a girl of great sweetness and charm of character. "She was an unusual girl," says a fellow countryman, "a girl with whom a man need not always be jesting; a girl who quickly settled down to serious talk." She was a musician of marked ability. In the chapel at Clapham she was always one of the most enthusiastic of the girl workers, and on the left of the pulpit is now a stained glass window to her memory.

There are four other children—Richard, "the only Englishman of the five" his mother calls him, a rising young engineer of twenty-two; Olwen, the second daughter, aged nineteen; Gwilym (Welsh for William), a promising boy of sixteen; and Megan, aged nine, better known than the others as the baby of the family, and the Chancellor's special pet.

Mrs. George is the only child of Richard Owen, a gentleman farmer of Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.—Christian Richardson in Canada.



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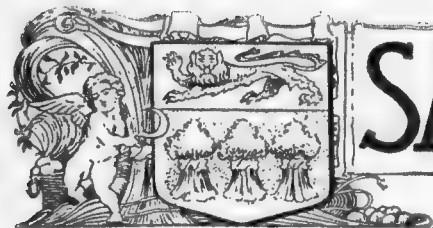
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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MR. GREEN IS HOME A Few Impressions Nipped from His Conversation

"I have had a splendid holiday, but little rest. Sight-seeing may be a change and in some form restful, but is not rest. I had not been in England since 1881, and never in London before. The coronation, with its enormous crowds, made it impossible to see London at normal, or to advantage, but provided much food for thought. Pomp and pageantry may be very wicked, but is decidedly popular. Wealth, and the display of it by the representatives of the various parts of the world was striking; and showed that love of it is not confined to Englishmen. The tact, gracefulness, and calm dignity of the king and queen won general approbation. Canada had a representative in Sir Wilfrid Laurier who was a good second in this regard. The wonderful organization and marshalling of the troops, their willing ready obedience and precision; the splendid horses, men and music of the mounted Horse Guards' band; the extraordinary control and gentlemanly conduct of the London police in managing the enormous crowds, were outstanding features of the coronation."

Asked about distress, Mr. Green said:—"I did not see anything like so much signs of poverty as I expected, although I made special trips to certain districts for that purpose and certainly found plenty. The proportion was vastly smaller than I anticipated, although it would doubtless be more noticeable in winter time. It is just as much in evidence in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec as in London. The mixture of races seems quite as noticeable there as on the Western Prairies, and seems to be beneficial in producing a decided improvement in physique. The physical training in schools, with compulsory education, the grand provision of public park gardens, museums and art galleries, with cheap, well-managed transportation of all kinds, is giving opportunities of immense importance to the labor classes. Flowers everywhere and a love for the beautiful is being created; everyone seems to love to grow flowers. It is wonderful what beauty spots most of the people have, often on only a few square feet of ground. It is evidently not the great area of land that makes a home beautiful, but the best use of the little you have. Many individuals and societies are vying with each other to place these things within the reach of the lowest strata. Altogether the people of England are grappling with the social problems of the age (and they are up against the real thing, as population is more dense than here) in a way that convinces one that England is still in the front rank of the art of government of the people, by the people, for the people. The masses almost worship Lloyd George. I came in contact with many old couples over seventy drawing the old age pension, spending their days in peace and content, who would otherwise be in the poorhouse. It is being abused, however, as all beneficial things are. The tourist traffic is of immense importance to England, the wealth of the nations being literally poured into it. The sculptured piles, where sleep our centuried honored dead, are very attractive. It is a grand sight to see the hundreds of tourists, with bared heads, hushed tread and voice, wandering through the abbeys, cathedrals, and castles, particularly St. Pauls and Windsor, lingering over the tombs of statesmen, poets, warriors, historians, kings and queens. People pay to see the old as well as the new."

"Considerable of my time was spent in visiting the great grain exchanges of London, the Baltic, Liverpool and Manchester, as well as the great system of docks in each place; noting the method of transfer from ships to wharves and from thence to the mills. I spent one whole day in the American built elevator at the Salford docks, Manchester; was kindly treated and shown over the whole system by the superintendent. They have no arrangement there for scientific mixing such as we have in America. They simply aim to guarantee the identity of parcels of grain delivered to them. I gained much valuable information there. To

my mind, the greatest price manipulating centres for grain are:—the Baltic, New York and Chicago.

"Amongst the clashing rivalry of the various parties and classes in popular government, the peoples' rights are symbolized and centralized in the king. He is the people's guardian and we joyfully paid our respectful tribute to him as the embodiment of the people's sovereign power as he ascended the throne of the realm. Never was a king enthroned with more universal approval and popular acclamation. The Bread Basket of the Empire was graciously accepted by him; its use, he said, would be a constant reminder of the loyal, generous spirit of our members and the great industry it represented."

"My visit was altogether too short," said Mr. Green, "I cannot tell you all the wonderful things I saw in the co-operative movement, but I am more convinced than ever of the necessity for organization, education and co-operation amongst Western farmers."

MR. HAWKES INTERVIEWED

Mr. A. G. Hawkes, director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, called in to see us on his way to Morris the other day. Morris farmers to the number of seventy-five, have signed a petition agreeing to take some 200 shares in the company and asking for an elevator at that point. "That is the way to do it," said Mr. Hawkes, "we have about forty-five locals organized now. If at every point in Saskatchewan the farmers were organized in this manner, where would the other elevator companies get off at? Even if we could not build the elevators fast enough, see what a power we would have if organized this way. We have a splendid board of directors appointed entirely by the subscribers, and eighty-five per cent. of the money is furnished by the government at cost. That is, the government practically furnishes the money to build the elevators, and farmers put in their own management. But not only that it provides them power to handle the wheat. Yes, sir, the wheat, and that is where the secret is; in control of the wheat. Producers are banded together to operate their own elevators and market their own wheat; yes, and coal. Oh," he said, as he threw out his chest and gave his right leg a characteristic little shake, "there are great possibilities in this thing and the farmers are beginning to see it. You see they practically organize themselves. I shall now only have to go direct to those men and perhaps get them to double their stock, which is often quite easy."

"What about reciprocity? I see you have got an election on," said the green man.

"We shall see what the referendum will mean now," said Mr. Hawkes. "Here we have reciprocity referred to the people. It is the reciprocity issue. All other business was at a standstill, and the government had to come before the country with this question. We shall now see if farmers can drop party and vote on the issue. The Hudson's Bay Railway is not the issue; the government has let contracts for 200 miles of it. I voted for the Hudson's Bay road in 1885, when we sent Senator Perley as our representative. The Conservative government of that day told us of the increased price of eggs, butter, beef and wheat which would accrue to Western farmers from the building of the Hudson's Bay road, but they did not build it although we elected them to do it. The united East has thus far fought the building of the Hudson's Bay road, and this opposition to reciprocity is the same old villain that opposes the Hudson's Bay road. The East, however, is cutting its own throat by this continued opposition to natural trading routes being utilized. If the transportation companies will continue to hold us up in various ways with their high freights and elevator combinations, south or north channels, or both must be opened. The cheapest route will ultimately be the route used. Farmers will yet learn to pull together to the extent of a vote and politicians and capitalists must become servants instead

of masters, or I am greatly deceived in my estimate of the men who live on the land."

One man he had met told him that he was so sure last spring that the reciprocity pact would become law that he sowed his whole section with barley, but being a life long Conservative, since his party had declared against it (although he believed reciprocity best for Canadian farmers), he would have to vote against it.

"This shows you," said Mr. Hawkes, "the bondage some people are in to party politics, even though this is a Referendum vote. But this is only one man, his education is incomplete. Of course you see what I mean. Why look at this," said friend Hawkes: "In 1910 we sold 1,774,096 bushels of flax to the United States and paid twenty-five cents per bushel duty. Last fall the Grain Growers' Grain Company shipped 402,468 bushels of barley to the United States and paid thirty cents a bushel duty, and made a profit, all of which came out of the Canadian farmer. Canada sold half a million dollars worth of horses to the United States last year and paid \$30 per head duty. These, of course, are only two or three illustrations of the obstructions to trade."

"Well," asked the scribe, "what about the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association? It is growing? Will it grow? Do we need it longer? Is it a necessity? Is it worth the effort to build it up? What about your elevator company men, your Grain Company men? Will you aid and support it? Are you willing to put some little back into the association for all it has done and is doing for your company?"

"Well, I don't know about that," said Mr. Hawkes, "that is up to the executive of the company I suppose. We certainly cannot afford to let the Association go down. It has a great future for usefulness before it."

He consulted his watch, extended his hand and with a lingering smile hurried off to catch his train, leaving the scribe to deal with association matters.

F. W. G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS— RECIPROCITY

Two important questions will be answered on September 21. No. 1. Shall we have reciprocity? From 1854 to 1866 we had reciprocity with the United States of America. Previous to that period the same classes now opposing reciprocity said many very hard things about it, predicting annexation and ruin as inevitable results. In 1866 the American government brought the treaty to a close, and I doubt if there was a farmer in Canada who did not regard this as a calamity. During the next thirty years none would dare to oppose a renewal of the reciprocity treaty because many still lived who remembered its benefits to Canada. Now, where a few remain who lived under that treaty, the same old cry is raised. During the last forty-five years the farmers of Canada have asked for reciprocity. The question, now it is offered, is, will they reject or refuse it.

No. 2. Are the various farmers' organizations reliable? This is a most serious question. In 1910, when it became known that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would come west, the organized farmers met him on every platform and the question of reciprocity had a prominent place in the discussions. An impression was made, and it was decided to follow this up with a large delegation to Ottawa. In this the Western farmers were joined by the Grange and other organizations from Ontario and other Eastern Provinces. When the Eastern farmers joined in this movement it became imperative that a common platform be adopted so that there might be unity in presenting their case. The Ottawa platform was prepared and unanimously adopted. It is important to notice that in preparing this platform neither political party was consulted and the adopted platform was not in agreement with either political party. It was purely independent. During Sir

Wilfrid's tour through the West he was urged from almost every platform to secure if possible a measure of reciprocity with the United States. At Ottawa again the question was strongly urged, and it was asked that it should take the form of an agreement rather than a treaty. Sir Wilfrid, in response to the united appeal of the organized farmers of Canada succeeded in securing an agreement for reciprocity (not all we asked but a long step in that direction) which has been ratified by the United States government, but which he has been unable to carry through the Canadian Parliament. The opposition charged that Sir Wilfrid had no mandate from the people and challenged him to submit the question to a vote. This vote is now before us. Our honor is at stake. Some Conservatives may ask if we are to desert our party. I answer "No! Your party has deserted you on this question." In this question you vote on a single question. Is the proud position the farmers of Canada occupy to continue? I answer "Yes, if we remain true to ourselves." If we remain united and stand by our own platform our honor is safe.

JAMES SMITH.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Nokomis.—The members of this association purpose holding a great meeting when they expect D. D. Campbell, of Winnipeg, to address them on the grain question. Secretary W. J. Adair is anxious to have an association speaker in attendance also. More than likely Mr. Green will attend.

Big Arm.—Secretary Coles wishes us to use our influence in the way of having loading platforms built at Liberty and Stalwart stations, on the Regina, Colonsay branch of the C. P. R. We shall do what we can in this connection.

Waldron.—The members of this branch are interested in the purchasing of coal co-operatively. They wish the names of a few of the dealers in this province so that they may be in a position to get quotations.

Obituary.—We regret having to report the death of Mr. George Boerma, of North Battleford Association. He was killed by foul gas in a well on July 25. The funeral took place on the 27th and he was buried by the Socialist party of Canada.

Hon. President Hopkins has sent a communication to this office endorsing the stand taken by the executive on the political situation. Mr. Hopkins is still in Berlin, Ont., and expects to be there for some time owing to the unfortunate illness of his daughter, who has contracted typhoid fever.

Colgate.—Mr. J. F. Burke, secretary of the board of trade, wishes to have a loading platform built at Colgate. The amount of grain to be marketed at this point this fall is put at one quarter of a million bushels. Mr. Burke states that this is a very low estimate.

Andrew Knox, one of our directors, has written us respecting the framing of pledges to be signed by prospective members of Parliament at the forthcoming elections.

Dowd Hill.—Secretary Underhill has forwarded fees for ten new members. This local is certainly on the upward grade.

Kindersley.—We have received membership fees for eight members from this association. Secretary Murchison also wishes us to forward a supply of constitutions and fifty membership cards. He evidently means business.

Canada's New Wonderland

Continued from Page 7

per trip. But he gets his share of those going up to the town and sometimes he has to make two trips to carry those who wish to ride back with him. The wagons of the merger go back empty.

Deserted Village

When Prairie Creek was the head of the steel, over a thousand people, the larger per cent., of course, men, made their home there. That was in the fall of 1910. On July 1, 1911, there were no more than a hundred residents. The others had picked up bag and baggage, house and horse, and travelled onward to the new "End of Track." All that is left of the Prairie Creek settlement is strung along one so-called street. But far to either side stand the remains of what were once the foundations of tent houses. That is, the logs that were used remain. Every piece of lumber has been taken along with the "steel followers," for lumber is a precious article in the mountains, while logs may be had for the cutting. By the time this is published the balance of the town will have been moved ahead.

Those who chose the location of the settlement had an eye for beauty. The creek from which the location took its name flows noisily between high banks. Just south of the grade, on the east bank of the stream, a high bluff rises. On this bluff the temporary town was erected. The view is superb. To the north, south and west, high foothills scrape the clouds. Beyond them, to the south-west the snowy crest of Roche a Miette ("Roche" is the French for rock; "Miette," the Cree for "sheep." The peak is so-called on account of the fine mountain sheep hunting the Indians enjoyed in the vicinity) towers high above the foot-hills. To the west an opening in the hills shows a view of a distant range. Though twenty miles away, the mountains appear close at hand. The scene is beautiful beyond description. Such things must be seen.

Between Hinton and Prairie Creek is a deserted settlement known as Happy Creek. On each side of the wagon road are as fine log houses as the writer has ever seen. The houses are built in what city residents would style "terraces," each house being built into the adjoining one. It was raining hard when I passed through. One family, a half-breed with his wife and I don't know how many children, make their home there. "How was this place named 'Happy' Creek?" I asked him. "I don't know," he replied, "I guess he was goin' back East." He spoke volumes in those few words. The settlement was made and the place named before the track was laid.

The most important summer output of Prairie Creek is flies. In one store, made of logs with a canvas roof, were as many flies as could be gotten into the place. I had read about the prodigious increase that a single fly family was capable of and before that visit had had the idea that the multiplying qualities of the "Musca domestica" had been exaggerated. But then and there was I convinced. The ceiling of the place contained 1200 square feet. On a random square inch I counted no less than ten flies. The balance of the ceiling was as densely populated. That figures out to 1,728,000 flies on the ceiling alone. Everything in the shop was covered besides, and hundreds of thousands buzzed through the air unable to find a resting spot. There must have been over ten million flies in that one place. And every place in the settlement was as well supplied. The fly population of Prairie Creek must have reached well above the billion mark and more hatching every day.

Biters Bitten

But in spite of the discomforts of the journey, yes, even in spite of the flies, the trip was well worth taking. These dwellers on the outskirts of civilization are more than kind to the stranger within their midst. That is, all but a certain class of the traders, those that are there for profit and for nothing else; not the trader that for years has followed such projects and would be happy nowhere else, but the one who is there with the idea of getting as much as possible of the floating currency and "beating" it back to civilization. It was amusing to hear one of the latter class call the bus driver a robber, while he, himself, was selling a dollar overall jumper for three dollars and a half. And in turn another, while dispensing a ten cent package of tobacco for a half-dollar, termed the clothier a thieving scoundrel.

But all these things will soon be of the past. In a couple of years at the most, the tourist will view the erstwhile sites of these settlements, from the observation ends of solid vestibuled Grand Trunk trains. Where now are collections of tents, he will see prosperous villages; in a day he will traverse a sweep of country that now requires weeks to cover. But the wonders he views will remain the same now and henceforth until the mountains are made low and the waters pour in and Old Earth is no more.

Grant's Tribute

The real entrance to the mountains is a short distance west of Prairie Creek. Roche Miette is probably the most distinctive peak of this section of the Rockies. The late Principal Grant of Queen's University, while on an engineering expedition some years ago, camped in the shadow of the Roche and there wrote an unrivalled description of it. In part it follows:

"The summits on one side of the Athabaska were serrated, looking sharp as the teeth of a saw; on the other, Roche a Miette, immediately behind the first line, reared a great, solid, unbroken cube, two thousand feet high, 'a forehead bare,' twenty times higher than Ben An's; and, before and beyond it, away to the south and west, extended ranges with bold summits and sides scooped out, and carries far down, where formerly the wood buffalo and the elk roamed, and where the moose, big horn and bear now find shelter. There was nothing fantastic in their forms. Everything was imposing. The mighty column of Roche a Perdreux towered a mile above our heads, sounds of clouds kissing its snowy summit, and each plication and angle of the different strata up its sides boldly and clearly revealed. Miette is the characteristic mountain of the Jasper valley. There are others as high, but its grand bare forehead is recognized everywhere. It is 5,800 feet above the valley or over 8,000 feet above the sea.

"The most wonderful object was Roche a Miette. That imposing sphinx-like head with the swelling Elizabethan Ruff of sandstone and shales all around the neck, save on one side where a corrugated mass of party strata twisted like a coil of serpents from far down nearly half way up the head, haunted us for days. Mighty have been the forces which upheaved and shaped such a monument. Vertical strata were piled on horizontal, and horizontal again on vertical, as if nature had determined to build a tower which would reach to the skies.

"There is a wonderful combination of beauty about these mountains. Great masses of boldly defined bare rock are united to all the beauty that variety of form, color and vegetation can give. A noble river with many tributaries, each defining a distant range, and a beautiful lake (Jasper) ten miles long embosomed three thousand feet above the sea, among mountains twice as high, offer innumerable scenes seldom to be found within the same compass for the artist to depict and for the traveller to delight in."

Natural Wonders

Numerous lakes lie beside the Grand Trunk grade. Of these Brule and Jasper have often been described by early explorers. Surrounded by high peaks they are indeed beautiful. Fiddle Creek is a small stream that flows through a deep canon into the Athabaska. The natural wonders along this creek are legion. Those deserving the most attention are the hot springs, five in number, on Sulphur Creek, a small branch of Fiddle. These range in temperature from 111 degrees to 127 degrees, the warmest being much too hot for a human to endure. The waters are of high medicinal value. It is the intention to construct a carriage road from the track to these springs. One of the Grand Trunk summer hotels will be erected in the vicinity.

Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, pierces the blue to a height of 14,000 feet. Roche Perdreux or Folding Mountain, a high peak of folded strata is close to the track. It has been described as resembling a "huge sponge cake which had been cut in half." Close to Roche Miette and Roche Perdreux are Roche Ronde, Roche Jacques and Bullrush, ranged in a semi-circle, all imposing peaks but not possessing the distinctive characteristics of the two first-mentioned. In fact, for two hundred miles, in Western Alberta and over the summit into British Columbia, the traveller will gaze upon unrivalled

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It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a *Great Majestic* may be more than others, it outwears 3 ordinary ranges.

Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver
The *Majestic* is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty) making it absolutely air tight, like an engine boiler. The joints and seams will remain air tight forever, as neither expansion, nor contraction can affect or open them.

The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, 1/4 inch thick, covered

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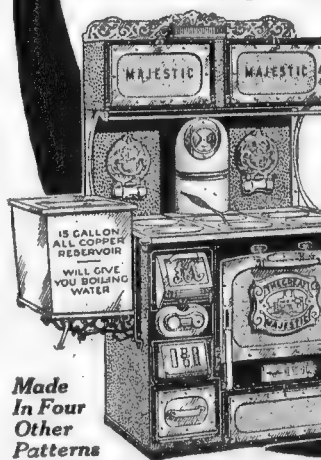
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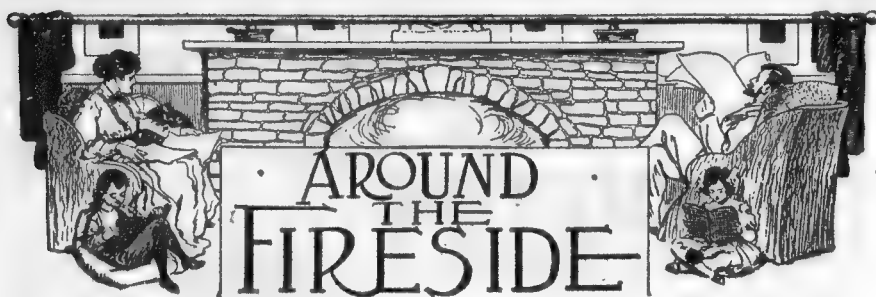
scenery. The railway company will erect numerous hotels through the mountains where those wishing to do so may break their journey and inspect the wonders that Nature has thrown up. That the new Wonderland will be preserved inviolate, has been insured by the Dominion government's incorporating the whole into the Jasper Park Reserve.

PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The annual horticultural exhibition, held under the auspices of the Winnipeg Horticultural society, will this year occur in the Horse Show amphitheatre, Winnipeg, September 1, 2 and 3. The prize list is a long one, and covers fruits, flowers and vegetables for both professionals and amateurs. Prizes are also offered for the best display of honey, extracted and in the comb. Besides the cash awards, twelve cups are

offered. The contest that will no doubt be of most interest to rural residents is that for agricultural societies. These are divided into two classes, those within a radius of twenty miles of Winnipeg and those more distant. There are three cash prizes offered in each, \$25, \$20 and \$15, the winners of the first prizes carrying off besides the Porte & Markle and the Dingwall & Co. cups. These are for the best collection of roots and vegetables, all of which must be grown by members of the competing society.

Rockefeller, on his Western trip, rode on a train composed of steel cars, minimizing the risk of collision. The Fort William Herald very properly asks why the same precaution should not be taken for everybody. No train ever runs on rails that does not contain lives as valuable as Rockefeller's.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

WAIL OF THE WEST

With fingers picked to the bone,
With language unfit to read,
A bachelor farmer sat alone,
Plying his needle and thread.
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
Patching up sacks with rags,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
He sang "The Song of the Bags."

Patch, Patch, Patch,
Till yer can't tell patch from sack,
An' stitch, stitch, stitch
Till yer stiff in yer blooming back,
It's O! to be a Duke,
A Marquis or a Lord,
With never a bag to patch in a year
Nor a day to work for yer board.

Patch, Patch, Patch,
This un belong'd to Jim;
Stitch, stitch, stitch,
I got it last fall from him;
Patch it, an' cuss it, an' darn,
Darn, an' cuss it, and patch,
Till I almost think I'll marry this fall,
An' leave 'em as likes it to batch.

O! men with sisters dear,
O! men with mothers an' wives,
Give 'em the bags to patch an' mend
For the rest of their natural lives—
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
Pricking yer finger or thumb,
An' when yer cusses, they into yer pitch
An' wonder yer ain't struck dumb.

Patch, Patch, Patch,
This un belongs to Jones;
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
The only bag that he owns,
An' this un I found one day
When driving back home from town,
It's newly marked "T. A. C. SMITH;"
Done over "G. W. BROWN."

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
The farmer kept working alone,
Patching the bags from a dozen farms
An' not a bag of his own.
And it's O! for the sight of a bag
With my own name printed fair,
'There isn't a bag in the granary left
Of the dozen I bought last year.

An' it's O! for one hour of rest,
For leisure to smoke one's clay;
By gum, I'll drop this needle an' thread
An' patch 'em with corks o' hay:
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch,
Patching his sacks with rags,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
He sang "The Song of the Bags."

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Isobel:—Please send one copy of the petition re "Woman's Homestead," for men to sign, and one copy for women to sign.

WILFRED W. HIPPISEY.
Winnipegosis.

Dear Fireside:—Having seen one of the petitions regarding homesteads for women at a neighbors, I find it is not quite explicit as to married women living with husband and family getting homesteads. I should like very much if you would kindly furnish me with full information on this point.

THREE INTERESTED ONES.

Note.—Any woman of British birth, a resident in Canada for at least one year, and being of the age of 21 years; or being of the age of 18 years and still living with her parents or guardian, shall have the right to homestead upon exactly the same terms as men. Any woman who fills the requirements mentioned above. Can a married woman fulfil the conditions named? Assuredly.

Dear Isobel:—I have been an interested reader of your Homesteads for Women page, also the discussion as to whether or not all women should be given equal rights.

I may say that I have signed one of your petitions and before doing so I took the trouble to read it, as I think all should do, and if it had not stated "women of British birth" I would certainly not have signed it, as I do not believe in giving the same rights to foreigners or Americans as I do to our "women of British and Canadian birth." I do not consider it selfish to say women of British birth in the petition, as every woman should, I consider, have a birthright in her own country; but can hardly see why "Ex-American" can expect to just step across the line and expect to have just the same right as a Canadian born. When the government gives the American man a homestead it demands that he shall become a British subject before he obtains his deed; but in the case of women we would have no guarantee that they would even become British subjects. I think it would only be just to have the provision made that all British and Canadian women be entitled to a homestead.

JAMES ALLAN.

Cordova, Man.

Note.—Every woman whose father or husband is a British subject, becomes one also, by virtue of her relationship to him. Do you mean, Mr. Allan, that every foreigner, men as well as women, should be naturalized by a three-year residence in Canada and the oath of allegiance before he is allowed to homestead in Canada?

ISOBEL.

Dear Isobel and other Ladies:—Your Homesteads for Women petition is "a beaut." My neighbor, Jim Pool, and I would like to sign it.

This little note is just to say that there's lots of fine homesteads for women in our locality and Jim has a new little automobile and could show 'em (the girls) around and help 'em pick a good one.

Hoping those old blokes at Ottawa will give the fair ones a straight deal.

BACHELOR CHARLIE.

Whitlings, Sask.

July 1, 1911.

P. S.—I have a nice buggy and horse.

B. C.

Dear Isobel—Will you please send me petition blank "Homesteads for Women."

HENRY BOEMING.

Coblenz, Sask., July 21.

Dear Isobel—We have been taking the Grain Growers' Guide for some time and I think the "Homesteads for Women" petition is a fine thing; also the Sunshine Guild.

If you will please send me a petition I will certainly do my best to get it filled.

(Mrs.) M. A. BECKETT.

Wardenville, Sask.

Dear Isobel—Kindly send me one of those petitions, "Homesteads for Women," and I shall endeavor to get signatures. Please advise me as to who should sign.

E. M. ATRILL.

Heatherwood, Alta., July 25.

Note.—Please do not get women signers. Any man who has got a vote in Canada—east or west—is desirable.

Dear Isobel—I am just going to peep into women's affairs. Please send me a petition for "Homesteads for Women," and I will get all the signers I can because I believe that it is right that women should have a chance with men to homestead.

JAMES HARDWICK.

Nesbitt, Man, July 29.

P.S.—I suppose men's names will do on the petition, as well as women's?

Note.—Secure only the names of men. Women cannot vote; hence their signa-

tures will avail little, if anything.—ISOBEL.

Dear Isobel—Would you please send me about eight petitions for "Homesteads for Women." I can place that many to good advantage. All Western men that I have met favor homesteads for women.

(Mrs.) M. E. DALGLEISH.
Naisberry, Sask.

Dear Isobel—Please send me one or more petition blanks—"Homesteads for Women," and I will try to get as many signatures as possible. It certainly is only just that women should be allowed to homestead as well as men. They do on scrip land. Why the distinction?

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

THE FIGHT WORTH WHILE

The fight worth while on this good old earth

Isn't the fight for a hoard of gold!
It isn't the fight to increase your worth
In stocks and bonds and things to hold.
It isn't the fight for a higher place,
For a meed of power for a little while;
Or to finish first in the grinding race
And to bask in glory and pomp and style.

The fight worth while is the fight to be
Unfettered here by the cords of vice;
To set your soul from your body free,
To be unswerved by a yellow price,
To win the love of your fellow men,
To be a man that they all respect;
To lose a fight but to fight again,
With your shoulders square and your head erect.

This is the fight worth while today,
To have ideals and to cling to them,
To live your life in your own good way
In spite of scoffers who may condemn;
To be willing to fail if the victory
Would lower your standard of what is right;
To be poor in purse, if you have to be,
But rich in spirit. Here is a fight!

To ask no favors from any man,
To conquer yourself, and to face the strife
With courage born of your own-made plan
To do your best with your term of life;
To shirk no task that you find to do,
However bitter it seems to be!
And at last when the battle of earth is through,
To be ready to die, in victory.

—Detroit Free Press.

FREEDOM FOR MOTHERS

Dear Isobel:—A sentence in that letter of Mr. Horne's attracted my attention. Reading the same time-worn arguments rather tired me but when he said: "Ladies should confine themselves to the home and not dabble in politics," then I opened my eyes and got down my dictionary. I quite agree with him, as I find by my dictionary that "to dabble" means "to dip into or meddle superficially with anything."

Women should keep out of politics if they are going to be dabblers. It is enough to see our present legislators dabble without seeing their actions copied by women in the future. Better for women never to have a vote than to use it as a plaything or in the line of party politics. I must say I think it cool for a man to talk of "dabbling" in politics.

Think of that petition that went to the House last winter, a petition signed by twenty thousand electors and in the coldest time of one of the coldest winters of Manitoba! The largest petition ever placed before the House on any subject; signed by men, irrespective of party, some of them the most influential in the province, you would think it would get the most honorable attention, would you not? You are mistaken, my friends. That petition lay there for a month unnoticed by either party. Men and women worked hard during the cold weather about those petitions and our representatives (?) sat comfortably in the House and gave no more heed to them than if it were signed by twenty thousand dogs instead of twenty thousand men.

Men of both parties ignored it; not one spoke up for it. What do they care about the temptations our boys have? But—with the women's vote and the Referendum, the law asked for on that petition would be in force now, and like the women of Seattle, the women of Manitoba would clear the land of those

vile institutions which are ruining our homes.

One of the excuses offered for the insult given to the petitioners was the fact that "the party caucus of each side would not stand for it." Now, imagine a Parliament of women arguing this way! "We know this is a splendid thing for our homes and the nation, but we must consider our party." Much they would consider about their party!

I heard that one of the members told a reform councilman, with tears in his eyes, that he "would have given his right hand to have spoken to his electors before leaving for Winnipeg." Well, when I heard that, I thought that brother must have had an onion concealed about him, and as for "losing his right hand" there is no fear of his losing any limbs in the temperance cause. I am not afraid of his losing the paring of his little finger-nail. All he was afraid of was losing his seat in Parliament, for when it comes to a man being willing to lose limbs in a good cause he won't be afraid to stand up and speak for a petition which he knows is right and just.

No, Mr. Horne, it's not "dabbling" we want but "doing," and the sooner women get at it the better. They are not so party-bound as men. 'Tis true some women are party women now without the vote, but when the daughter of a rampant Liberal marries a hot Tory and vice versa, it is hard for her to see how father and husband can both be right, and if she takes any interest in it at all, she gradually settles down to the fact that they are both fine men, but as far as politics are concerned, "playing a game" like school boys play football; there must be sides to have a bit of excitement, and sometimes it seems strange to her that they should have the laws and constitution of a grand new country for a ball.

Decidedly "It is not that women need the ballot as that the ballot needs the women."

Mr. Horne's remarks about "women having less morality than men" is hardly worth mentioning, only to say that Mr. Horne is to be pitied. It is unnecessary to deny his assertion.

Among the noblest creatures of either sex who brightened this earth with their presence have been, and are (for they, being dead, yet speak)—Florence Nightingale, Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Willard—all suffragists. Thanking you in advance for space.

AVALON.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Ten thousand letters have been sent to the farmers of the State by the California Political Equality League of Los Angeles. The letter that follows gives the pith of the suffrage reasons, which, if enumerated, would be multitudinous: "MOTHERS, FATHERS, AND ALL GOOD CITIZENS—"

"A constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women is to be voted on October 10, 1911.

"MOTHERS—Our duty is to take care of the home and the child, but we cannot raise good children unless we can control the conditions surrounding the home.

"The vote has to do with the cost of living, sanitation, food supply, education and moral conditions affecting our young people. Big organizations are making vast profits from commercialized vice. We and our children are the victims. Mothers, beseech the men you know to give you the vote to protect the home.

"FATHERS—Remember your daughters—they must make a living; conditions are hard for them—give the girl as fair a show as the boy. Protect your daughters by giving them the vote.

"CITIZENS—Put it into the hands of the many for it is just and it is progressive. It doubles the power for good. Thousands of women desire it and realize their need of it.

"Vote for the amendment giving women the suffrage and insure good government in California."

THE LITTLE RAIN PROPHECY

By Mary A. Wood

"Is that a bird singing, Jack?" little Bess called softly to her brother. It was late afternoon in August; the air was heavy with heat; the ground was dry, the flowers drooped; everything wanted rain.

Bessie stood on the doorstep, and Jack sat by the window reading. He did not hear till she asked again, "Say, Jack, is that a bird?"

"I hear nothing," he said, not lifting his head from his book.

"There," she said, "can't you hear it?"
 "Oh, yes," he answered, and coming out he said: "It isn't a bird, but a little tree toad. Perhaps I can show it to you; it's in this tree, I think."

"How can toads get into trees?" she asked.

"Hush! wait till he calls again," said her brother. A few seconds, and the soft low trill was repeated.

"There he is!" and Jack pointed to a low limb of the tree, where a little brown patch just the color of the bark could be seen.

"He is a prophet foretelling rain," Jack said. "I wish the trees were full of them."

"I want to see him nearer," Bessie said. So Jack brought a chair, and standing on it, he was able after a few minutes to make the little toad move from the branch to a bit of wood that he held up.

"He is a cousin to the toads that hop on the ground," Jack told her, "but his feet are different, for the tips of his toes are expanded into suckers that cling to the bark of a tree when he wants to climb. He has rather a long name, 'Hyla versicolor.'"

"How cunning he is," Bessie said. "Can't you make him talk again?"

"I don't know how," he said, as he put the little fellow down on the chair, and went back to his book saying, "It'll pay you to watch him awhile." So Bessie began to talk to him, but it was not very interesting, for the toad kept silent.

"O Jack, come out quick!" she called after a few minutes. "I'm afraid he's dying! He's all turning white!"

Jack laughed, "I told you it would pay to watch him," and coming out he coaxed the little toad, that was as white as the chair he was on, to move to a large green leaf, where in a little time he began to change his coat from white to green.

"That is the way he hides, for it takes sharp eyes to see him when he is the same color as his resting place," Jack explained. "He is a shy little fellow, and I will put him back on the tree; he will talk to us then, perhaps."

"That's a good name for him, 'versicolor,'" Bessie said.

While they were at supper they heard him call, and another answer him, and Bessie waked in the night, and the rain had come.

—The Sunbeam.

FOR SPELLERS

When "ei" and "ie" both spell "e,"
 How can we tell which it shall be?
 Here's a rule you may believe
 That never, never will deceive,
 And all such troubles will relieve—
 A simpler rule you can't conceive.
 It is not made of many pieces,
 To puzzle daughters, sons, or nieces,
 Yet with it all the trouble ceases:
 "After C an E apply;
 After other letters I."
 Thus a general in a siege
 Writes a letter to his liege;
 Or an army holds the field,
 And will never deign to yield,
 While a warrior holds a shield
 Or has strength his arms to wield.
 Two exceptions we must note,
 Which all scholars learn by rote;
 Leisure is the first of these,
 For the second we have seize.
 Now you know the simple rule.
 Learn it quick, and off to school!
 St. Nicholas.

CAUSE FOR MIRTH

"Jane," said a lady rather sharply to her cook, "I must insist that you keep better hours and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night you kept me from sleeping because of the uproarious laughter of one of your woman friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," was the apologetic reply "but she couldn't help it. I was a-telling her how you tried to make cake one day."

Cried a woman at her pastor the other day—he was young and she was very old—"I don't want to be loved with a Christian love, it's cold storage stuff. I'm tired of ministers and mission-workers and glad hands. I want to be loved like a human. I ain't only a soul."—Christian Advocate.

A Pound Lasts Longer



The first thing a woman notices when she starts using Blue Ribbon is its better, richer flavor. Then she notices that a pound lasts longer. A pinch of Blue Ribbon makes much more tea than is given by a larger amount of other tea. And it is guaranteed satisfactory. Your grocer will refund your money if you do not find Blue Ribbon superior to the tea you have been using. Merely return the unused portion.

THE GARDEN OF MY HEART

Oh, Lady, will you take a bit of a stroll with me? A stroll through the garden of my heart?

The garden of my heart is a new patch, but full of blossoms wondrous rare and beautiful. For many a year it was kept tilled and ready for its gardener, and out the little wicket gate there hung a tiny lantern of hope and longing, and watching to light her on the way. Then one day she came, oh, Lady of the garden, and took down the lantern, opened the little

gate with a key that shot so swiftly into the lock, it looked like a thin blue flame, and stepped into the garden, and straightaway the little plot was all a-dance with merry sunshine. And right away all the most beautiful things began to grow.

There are roses white—your first kiss, the pink ones when you smile just in one corner of your mouth, the red ones of your love, the tiny moss buds that always blossom right after a shower, and the yellow ones when you take me into your arms and call me your "stand-by." There are violets, the memories of your eyes; the gay little daffodils planted by your smiles. In a most carefully sheltered corner stands a lily, exquisite, pure white—your trust in me. There are pansies, too, with their happy confiding faces, the hours we two have spent together. And orchids rare, your thoughts you give to me. Always tiny crocuses peep out here and there, the always springtime of the gifts I would bring to you.

Sometimes there are storms in the garden, it is all dark and cold, and all the flowers shiver and are afraid and miserable, for they know the gardener is displeased with me. But by and by you smile, and all the sunshine and the beauty come back, and almost always a new rose is born.

And always, I tell you this in sorrow, oh, Lady of the garden, there are nasty weeds of things I wish I had not done, words I never should have spoken,

But the garden will bloom for aye, for you, oh Lady of my heart, are the gardener.

NO LIKING FOR MIRACLES

It is the custom in places to hire the farm hands in the market squares in England at the half-yearly fairs. It is often amusing to hear the servants advising their acquaintances and friends not to hire with such-and-such a master, as he is too bad-tempered, or it is not a "good meat shop."

At a recent fair the following conversation was overheard:—

"Halloa, Dick! Hoo ist tha? Ist tha hired yet?"

"Ay, Ah's gaun till ole Gwerdie S—."

"A man, thoo munna go theer; it's warst meat shop theer cud be. Didst thoo ken when they're finished wid a pun o' butter theer's mair than when they started?"

"Oh, come, Dick, hoo can thoo mak' that oot?"

"Well, it's this way, Tom. T' missus scrapes some butter on t' loaf, then she scrapes it off again, and as theer's allus a lot of bread scraped off as weel, it makes it as Ah tell thee—theer's more when they've finished than when they started."

"Oh, weel, I'm off to give back word to ole Gwerdie. I don't fancy anybody trying to work miracles wi' me."

I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

NO BURNED BREAD

NO SCORCHED BISCUITS

No need to apologize to family or guest when **MOONEY** does it. **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** are always right — every biscuit inspected before it is packed—and they are as fresh as the product of your own oven.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the great favorites for every day use.

They are made in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg and come to you in air-tight packages or in sealed tins as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

LET
MOONEY
DO IT





PURITY FLOUR
"More bread and better bread"

Pleases people hard to satisfy

Ship your Grain to us.
We Pay Highest Cash
Prices and give your
consignments immedi-
ate care. Write to us.

**WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.
Winnipeg**



8954. A Popular and Pleasing Blouse Model.
Ladies' Waist.

For comfort and coolness this model is most desirable. The low neck opening, and short sleeve, the simple graceful lines and finish are all that the home dressmaker could wish for in a style that is easy to develop, and a pleasure to wear. For madras, lawn, linen, dimity, chambray, percale, silk or flannel the design is equally appropriate. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the 38 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

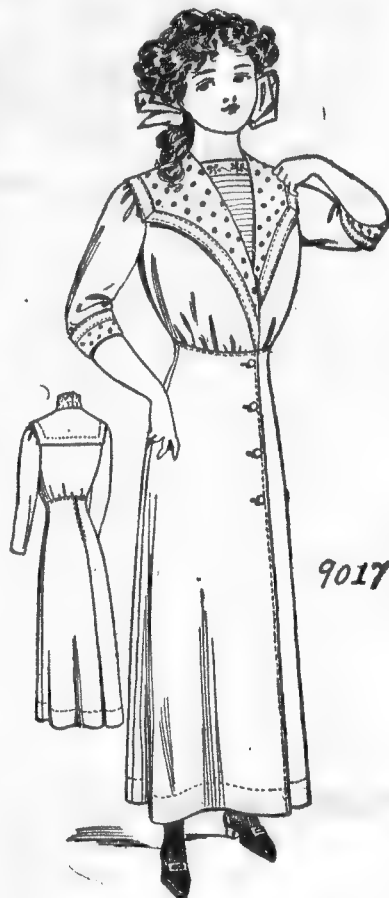
WORSE AND WORSE

Traveling Inspector of School (after severely cross-questioning the terrified class)—And now, boys, who wrote "Hamlet?"

Timid Boy—P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.

Traveling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village—Most amusing thing happened today: I was questioning the class and asked a boy who wrote "Hamlet," and he answered, tearfully, "P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—Ha, ha! That's good, and I suppose the little devil had done it all the time.

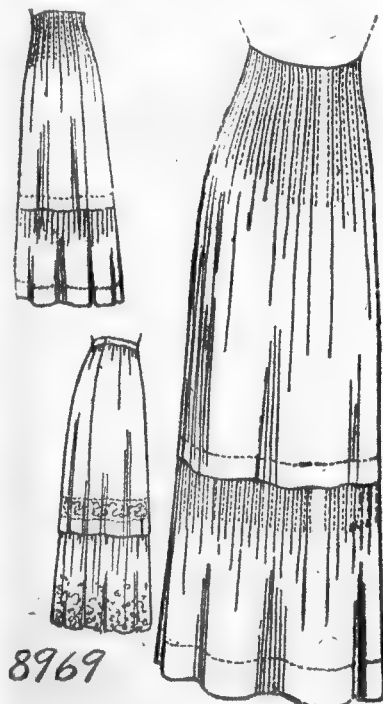


9017.—A Charming Summer Frock.

One or Two Piece Dress with Shield, and with Full Length or Shorter Sleeve.

For Misses and Small Women.

Blue linen with collar embroidered in white dots, and with bands of white and white shield for trimming was used for this model. The Waist has a pretty sailor collar, that extends to the waist line; the closing of Waist and Skirt is made in the centre front. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 17 year size.



8969.—A Fashionable Skirt Model.

Ladies Tucked or Gathered Skirt, having a One Piece Upper Part, lengthened by a Straight Flounce, and with Inverted Plait or Habit Back. In High or Regulation Waistline.

For Marquisette or other veilings, for lawn, chambray, dimity, linen or similar materials this style will be very effective. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches Waist measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of twenty-seven inch material for the 24 inch size.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')50
S.G. Pendants (gentlemen's)50
S.G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 328 Hargrave street.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

THE JOY OF THE LORD IS HIS
STRENGTH

Joy wondrous things has done;
Triumph o'er death hath won;
Heaven's gate hath open thrown—
Oh, strength of joy!
Joy is a healing breeze, waiting to safe ports
It gathers in the outcasts,
All who have gone astray;
Throws its Sunshine o'er them;
Guides them on the way.

Just to be glad—Teach your children to be glad of life, of love, of the flowers of the field, of the power to work, and to scatter sunshine on all around. The glad joyous spirit will help to heal the broken heart, to give hope and strength to those who suffer either in the spirit or in the body. Give the best that is in you to the world, and eventually the best will come back to you.

A WILLING HELPER

Dear Margaret—In looking through the Grain Growers' Guide I always turn to Sunshine page first. It always gives me great pleasure to read the letters or I think they are a great help. I feel sorry for the poor shut-ins. I wish I could help them. I am sending you a small box of clothing, hoping it will help some poor mother that is in need. Dear Margaret, if you know of anyone that would like a few flower slips, I will send them some. I love flowers and birds. I think they are nice to have in your home.

MRS. JAMES MASON.
Riding Mountain, Man.

P.S.—If butter is any good to help your work I can ship a gallon crock. Please let me know.

Dear Mrs. Mason—Many thanks for your kind wishes and thoughts of me. Yes, butter or eggs would be a great help. Next week I will give a description of the new home and also the work mapped out for the coming months. I am always delighted to hear that the letters prove helpful to my readers.—MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I thought I would write to the Sunshine Guild again. We are having lots of rain this week. My cousin and aunt are visiting us. They are from California. I am going to school now, and the roses are blooming. A friend of mine is going to join this club, so I guess we will get two to join through us. Her name is Olive Hoolister. I gave her the address a few days ago. We have lots of mushrooms around here. I sent a postcard a few days ago to Melinda Wolfe. You said you would ask the children to write to her quite a while ago. I would like to correspond with any member my own age. I am 11 years old. We have five little kittens, two cats and one dog. My sister and I have eleven little chickens altogether. I have three wild cats in our yard. This is all for this time, with all good wishes for the Sunshine Guild.

EDITH BOOSE.

Champion, Alta.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

SENT A BOOK

Dear Margaret—It is a long time since I wrote you. I am sending you a book for one of the poor little children and I hope he or she will like it. I have one brother and one sister. I had another brother younger than myself, but he died when we came to this country. My sister is the eldest; she is seventeen. My brother is the next eldest, he being fifteen in September. Their names are Marris and Annie. My brother just got back from Edmonton today. He was away two days. Our school is now closed. On the last day of school I received a book, the title of which is "The Flower of the Family," by E. Prentiss. I like it very much. The flower of the family is Lucy; she is the main character. I admire her very much, for she has such nice ways and is so kind to her brothers and sisters. I am sure that if she were living now she would be one of the Sunshiners.

MARGARET E. KENNEDY.

Dear Margaret—I am so glad to hear from you. You will see that work is progressing and many new members coming in each day. Glad you like reading. Write again soon.

Two baby boys will want homes in a few weeks. One is two months, and the other six. Also a baby girl, three months. Remember that you must write at once and enclose written references from a doctor and magistrate, if possible.

The Sunshine Society

By Frederic J. Haskin

Organized optimism dealing with problems of practical philanthropy is represented in the thirteenth annual convention of the International Sunshine society, which began its sessions in New York recently. This society has now more than a million members in the United States and other countries, and, in number, is the largest philanthropic organization in the world, outside of the churches.

The president-general, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, expressed the aims and objects of the society when she said: "If you have a good thing yourself which you do not need, pass it on." The society does a vast deal of general charity work along the usual lines, but its chief business is the conservation of waste sunshine, so to speak.

Perhaps you have something about your house that is no longer of use to you, that is only in the way, that you are preserving merely because you don't care to destroy it, but that you never will need. That neglected thing, that nuisance, perhaps may mean increased comfort, even happiness, to some person whose need is greater. To take that thing out of your way and to place it where it will add to the cheer and comfort of some other person's life, that is the business of the International Sunshine Society.

"Do all the good you can, to as many people as you can, wherever you can, whenever you can," is the slogan of the working members of the society. That means that the charitable work of the organization is not of the cold and calculating kind too often met with, but that it is the very milk of human kindness. The Sunshiners endeavor to help particular persons, rather than to alleviate the sufferings of a vaguely defined class. Believing that every human being desires to help his fellows, this society tries to point out how that help may be given in a practical fashion.

For instance, an invalid chair that has been used for a while in a well-to-do family when someone has been ill, is rescued from the attic and given to a crippled child to whom that chair means all the difference between a mattress prison and the freedom of God's out-of-doors. The Sunshine society has found thousands of cripples who were compelled to stay all the time in one spot because they could not afford a rolling chair. Through appeals published in the papers and by various other means the society secures chairs from fortunate people who no longer have use for them and who are only too glad to relieve the suffering of their more sorely afflicted neighbors.

When electric lights were installed in your home, for instance, what became of the kerosene lamps? If you live in a community where there is an active branch of the Sunshine society you may be sure that the discarded lamps went to brighten some humble home where there was no money to buy good lamps. For such is the business of the organized optimists who compose this society. Bedding, table linen, discarded furniture, clothing, books, magazines, pictures—all is glist for the Sunshine mill. Gifts of the simplest sort are received and distributed in spots where they will mean more sunshine in some cloudy life.

Then, too, the society maintains a number of rest homes, hospitals and other "cities of refuge" for the unfortunate. The largest of the rest homes has recently been opened in the old Starkey Seminary buildings on Lake Seneca, New York. The state government has furnished over 150 rooms here, the Sunshine society manages the place. This beautiful rest home is open to anyone desiring a quiet, peaceful place to spend a vacation at a cost of only \$5 a week. The society maintains several other institutions where comfort, quiet and good cheer may be secured at moderate prices.

Westover Lodge in New York is especially adapted to convalescents. It has a complete hospital equipment and skilled physicians and trained nurses are in attendance. While these institutions are never without emergency cases, which are paid for by some friend or some branch of the Sunshine society, other guests and members pay a moderate price. Were it not for the pay department it would be impossible to care for the number of emergency cases, of which so far not one has been turned away.

The establishment of babies' homes has been undertaken by many of the local branches of the society. In Leavenworth, Kansas, a home established by Mrs. Carrie Nation for drunkards' wives is now being used by the Sunshine society for destitute babies. No drunkards' wives were willing to go into the home, but under its sheltering roof a large number of little babies have been cared for until permanent homes could be provided for them. The Sunshine society is closely affiliated with the Child Rescue Movement, and has given sunshine to many a childless home by bringing to it some little one who needed loving care.

The Sunshine Society of Altoona, Pennsylvania, during the past winter distributed several carloads of coal to needy families, who would otherwise have suffered. One branch in Chicago receives girls' clothing discarded by more fortunate women, and gives it secretly to girls who really deserve and need more than their small earnings permit them to provide for themselves. Many a party dress given in this way has provided more sunshine to the recipient than the first owner ever experienced.

The shut-in department is a prominent feature in the work of the Sunshine society, which was primarily established for the purpose of cheering invalids and sufferers. The post office, addresses of thousands of shut-in invalids all over the world are given out to the branches of the Sunshine society nearest them. Cheering letters, gifts and visits are only a small part of the benefits the sufferers derive through the influence of the Sunshine society and numerous letters are received each day at the office of the International society, 96 Fifth avenue, New York city, testifying to the appreciation with which these attentions are received.

England's Big Strike Ends

London, August 20.—A wave of relief swept over the country last night after 11 o'clock, when the announcement was made from the board of trade offices that the railway strike had been settled and that the men would return to work immediately. The cabinet had been working night and day since the strike was threatened, to arrange a compromise between the railway managers and their employees. Most of the credit for the ultimate success of their efforts appears to rest upon the shoulders of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who, in his statements to Parliament and in an interview with the managers and the men, worked for conciliation when all others of the interested parties seemed to have given it up.

A joint committee of five members, composed of two representatives of the railway companies, two of the men, and a non-partisan chairman will be appointed Tuesday to investigate the workings of the conciliation act of 1907, which the men declare is the root of all their grievances. This device overcomes the men's objections to a royal commission, which, they contend, always has been in practice a synonym for delay. So far as technical

advantage in the compromise goes, it appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representatives. The official statement concerning the agreement says the managers consented to this scheme in view of certain representations made them by the government, including a promise of legislation to permit of an increase in railway rates.

Victory for Unionism

The men claim victory for unionism on the point of recognition of unions, which was one of the most vital principles at stake. Messages were sent to 1,800 branches of the labor unions last night, saying:

"The joint committee has settled the strike. It is victory for trades unionism. All men must return to their work immediately."

As a result of the settlement, the soldiers who had been scattered at strategical railway points about the country will be withdrawn. There is no doubt that yesterday's affray at Llanelli, Wales, in which the troops fired on a mob, killing two men and wounding others, had much influence in ending the strike. The Liberal government had almost its existence at stake because of the strike, as it depends on the working classes for power. The shooting of citizens by soldiers occurs less in the United Kingdom than in any other country, and is particularly repugnant to all classes.

The settlement of the strike brought little change over the conditions of Friday. The men's boast that they would tie up all the railroads in the kingdom and the managers' promises to maintain a curtailed, but adequate service, both failed of realization. The men estimated the numbers of their fellows on strike yesterday at 250,000, a gain of 50,000 over Friday, but the board of trade estimates gave only 150,000, while the railway managers held that to be an exaggeration. Traffic with the south of England was well maintained, while in the north and in Wales it was greatly crippled. Although Premier Asquith did not attend yesterday's conference, which effected the settlement of the strike, it is believed that he brought pressure to bear with the railway managers in reaching the desired end.

Statement Given Out

The settlement of the strike was reached at a conference between David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the executives of the men's societies. The labor leaders said yesterday that the men would return to work at once. Premier Asquith returned to London yesterday afternoon from the country. At the conclusion of the conference, the following official statement was issued:

"Acting on representations made to the railway companies by the government, they today empowered G. H. Cloughton, a director of the London and Northwestern railway, and Sir Guy Garnet, general manager of the Midland railway, to confer on their behalf with representatives selected by the joint executives of the trades unions and railway employees, with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the board of trade. There were present at the conference, Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Garnet, on behalf of the companies, James Henry Thomas, member of the House of Commons, and Messrs. Bellamy, Williams, Fox, Lowther and Charlton on behalf of the men; and Mr. Lloyd George, Sir H. L. Smith, and G. K. Askwith. On behalf of the board of trade, Ramsay MacDonald was also present during the conference.

"Mr. Cloughton stated that upon certain representations by the government, he and Sir Guy Garnet had the authority of the railway companies to meet the representatives of the men with a view to discussing terms of an agreement. The terms having been discussed and agreed to, Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Garnet said the recommendations of the commission would be loyally accepted by the companies, even though they were adverse to the companies' contentions on any question of representation and should the settlement be effected any trades misunderstanding which might have arisen certainly would be effaced."

The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members,

Farmers' Party Campaign IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF REGINA

I _____
OF _____
pledge my support to **RICHARD FLETCHER**, the
Independent Farmer Candidate

If you believe in giving political partyism a knock-out blow in the Electoral District of Regina, cut the above out, sign it yourself, attach it to a blank sheet of paper, and see how many others you can get to sign. Then send it in to D. Ross, Sec., Ex. Com., Farmers' Party, Strassburg. Names of signers will not be disclosed, but the Committee intend publishing weekly the number of electors pledged to support MR. FLETCHER.

The Visit of Curzon.

From time to time during the last few months the cryptic message "Curzon is coming" has been flashed across the Atlantic. Doubtless



MR. T. CURZON.

many of our readers have seen this message, and seeing wondered as to its full purport. It is certainly not a communication of every day importance, for explained in its entirety it means that the greatest measure tailoring house in England of modern times is coming right into Canada to pay a personal visit to its thousands of customers and friends, living throughout the Dominion. It means even more than this, for with the Curzon contingent come the choicest confections of the leading woollen mills of England, Ireland and Scotland, making a wonderful collection of real British materials in the latest shades and designs. Tweeds, Worsteds, Vicunas, Serges, Cheviots, Meltons, Beavers, and in fact every class of fabric for which the Mother Country is so justly celebrated.

The Curzon tour throughout Canada is being conducted by the leading representatives of the house, including one of the Principals, and is conducted not altogether for the purposes of lifting business but with a view to the Principals getting into closer touch with their friends and clients residing overseas.

It is true that the Curzon service annihilates the distances separating Britain's Colonies from their Mother, but this step on the part of the Proprietors to personally pay a tour of inspection to their ramifications across the Atlantic, must do much to even strengthen the very life spirit permeating the house, and enable them to give even more efficient service to their thousands of patrons.

Mr. T. Curzon and his staff will carry with them on their tour all the leading samples, all the latest West End of London and New York and Canadian fashions and will, in short, be fully equipped to take orders and to measure clients for their tailoring needs.

The arrival of the Principal and Staff will be duly advertised in the Dominion newspapers during the tour, and visitors will always receive a hearty reception at the various hotels at which Messrs. Curzon will be staying during their progress through the country. They will always be honored by a visit from clients and will not importune orders. Briefly, Messrs. Curzon intend to bring a touch of the Mother Country right into the Dominion. Look out for definite dates.—Adv't.

including representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers and an impartial chairman. The names of the commission will be announced next Tuesday, and the commission will proceed immediately with the inquiry. Assurances have been given by both parties to the agreement that they will accept the findings of the commission, and the government has assured the railway companies that it will propose in Parliament next session legislation providing that increase in the cost of labor due to improvement of conditions of the railways will be valid justification for a reasonable increase in charges within the legal maximum.

PRESIDENT VETOES WOOL BILL

Washington, Aug. 17.—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives, characterized the wool tariff bill as a blend of avowed "tariff-for-revenue-only" and anti-protection measure, with a professed protection bill, and vetoed the measure. In explanation of his course, President Taft said the bill was not in harmony with the platform on which he was elected. Furthermore, he declared that the American people are deeply impressed with the conviction that the interest of the consuming public can be properly guarded only by revising the tariff, one schedule at a time, and then upon "accurate scientifically acquired information." After promising that the tariff board will be ready to report in December, the president argues that failure of the present bill should not be regarded, therefore, as taking away the only chance for reduction by this congress.

STATEHOOD BILL VETOED

Washington, D.C., Aug. 15.—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives today, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the "recall of judges" clause in the Arizona constitution. The fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with Arizona meted out to her the same fate, and neither territory can come into the Union at this time, unless friends of the joint resolution in Congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted. The president did not spare words in condemning the recall feature of the Arizona constitution, which, he said, would compel judges to make their decisions "under legalized terrorism." The message was received with great interest by the House, largely because of the president's long association with the judiciary.

NOVA SCOTIA VISITOR

An interesting visitor at The Guide office last week was F. M. Chute, of Waterville, Nova Scotia, representing the United Co operative Fruit companies of that province. The fruit growers of the far famed Annapolis valley expect this year to have 1,500,000 barrels of apples to ship, and are in need

of the widest possible markets. Mr. Chute is himself a large fruit grower, and expects to have on his own farm 3,000 barrels. Co-operation is a new departure among the fruit growers of Nova Scotia, being only three years old. Formerly they were content to allow the speculators to fleece them of a goodly portion of the products of their toil. Today they are learning the lesson the farmers of the West have learned through the Grain Growers Grain Co. With the prospect of the greatest crop on record it was decided to invade the Western market. The Gravenstein apple is one of the early apples grown in Nova Scotia, which is without a superior. There will be 150,000 barrels of this variety for shipment this fall. It was this apple that Mr. Chute was endeavoring to place in the West. He was very successful, and booked orders for 14,800 barrels and 4,800 boxes. The fruit was sold in Winnipeg, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Saskatoon. The price was \$2.50 f.o.b. the shipping point, and the freight charges \$1.23 to Winnipeg and \$1.95 to Calgary. Two full trainloads of apples of thirty cars each will be shipped westward in October. The co-operators in their advertisement say: "The Lord might have made a better

BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10c. Order 22 packs. When sold send us \$2.20 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G5, Winnipeg, Can.

WATCH AND RING FREE

This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel, dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send for postcards now. When sold, return money and we will send Watch and Ring by return.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G5, Winnipeg

Printing Press FREE!

This up-to-date Printing Press, made entirely of metal, has self-inking device and will do perfect printing. Full instructions how to operate with each. The outfit supplied with this consists of h.k. cards, type, gold, silver, bronze, twocolor, and bronzing cotton. Given free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our high grade embossed and colored post cards at 6 for 10c. They include Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Best Wishes Views, etc. Write now for cards, and when sold we will send press by return.

The Jones Manufacturing Co.
WINNIPEG Dept. 5 CANADA

fruit than the Nova Scotia Gravenstein, but he didn't." The passage of the reciprocity agreement will open the American market for the same apple, which has been shut out by the 75 cents duty. The great market for Nova Scotia apples is Great Britain and will always continue to be so, but having cheap and direct water transportation to Boston and New York, reciprocity will be a great benefit. The Nova Scotia apple growers see in co-operation the same benefits that have been secured by the orange growers of California. The famous "Sunkist" oranges that are sold in every town in Canada are grown, packed and sold by the growers themselves in California, through their own co-operative agency. This year one-third of the apple crop of Nova Scotia will be handled through the co-operative company, and it is expected that in a year or two they will handle it all and that every fruit-grower will be a shareholder. Mr. Chute is a strong advocate of co-operation, and was much impressed with the success of the Western Grain Growers. He was of the opinion that his organization could eventually buy their flour through the Western Grain Growers when they have their own mills, and in return could sell their apples to the

N. E. BAUMUNK NOMINATED

At a convention of the farmers and working men of the Saskatoon constituency, held in Saskatoon on Aug. 21, N. E. Baumunk, was nominated to contest the constituency in the coming Dominion election. Mr. Baumunk is a prominent Grain Grower and a director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

farmers of the West through the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association, which corresponds with the Western Grain Growers' Associations, has a membership of 600. Mr. Chute welcomed the idea of having a speaker from the West, and from Ontario come to Nova Scotia during the coming winter. He knew that the Nova Scotia farmers would be glad to know of the success of their Western brothers, and that they would be glad to join with them, through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in forming a Dominion-wide organization for the betterment of conditions. When the East and the West can join hands for mutual benefit, no stronger possible tie could be secured to bind the Canadian provinces together into a united whole.

G.F.C.

NO FEAR OF RECIPROCITY

(Regina Leader)

The announcement that the Cockshutt Plow Company have purchased an \$80,000 site in Regina upon which to erect larger premises will not, it is to be hoped, throw our anti-reciprocity friends into another frenzy of fear that Canadian industries are going to the bow-wows. Apparently this big Canadian concern are not afraid of reciprocity crippling their market in the West nor of placing our farmers in the position of having less money to spend in the future.

LIBERALS SUPPORT WOOD

The candidature of J. S. Wood, independent farmers' candidate for the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, was unanimously endorsed by the Liberal convention held on August 19. The Liberal party decided that it would be unwise to endanger the cause of reciprocity by nominating another candidate. Mr. Wood is considered a very strong candidate, as he is very widely and very favorably known in his constituency. He is one of the progressive farmers of Manitoba, and is a decidedly independent thinker. He has declared himself to be strongly in support of the entire Farmers' Platform. In J. S. Wood the people of Macdonald have a man who would look well after their interests at Ottawa.

IRON AND STEEL SCHEDULES

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—Revision of the iron and steel schedule of the tariff law is next on the program of the Democratic-Insurgent coalition in congress. At a caucus which canvassed

the entire tariff situation, the Democratic senators today decided to again cast their lot with the Insurgent Republicans, who in revenge for the passage of the Canadian bill over their protests, are determined to bring about a cut in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law from start to finish. The steel bill of Senator Cummins, the Iowa insurgent, will be added to the Democratic cotton bill in the Senate by the aid of Democratic votes. This means that besides the wool and free list bills Taft will have to veto cotton and steel reductions, or go back on his word to the few standpatters who supported the Canadian agreement. The passage of the Canadian bill, at the command of Taft, without waiting for any information from the board has angered the Republican insurgents so that they are now saying: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

It has been definitely decided by the leaders of the Senate and House that the Kern amendment to the free list bill, which permits meat and bread to come in free only from Canada, and then only on condition that the pending reciprocal agreement is ratified, will be in the final draft of the bill as it goes to Taft. It is expected that the formal agreement between the two houses on this measure will be reached tonight.

TAFT VETOES ANOTHER

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—President Taft's message vetoing the so-called farmers' free list bill was read in the House late today. In summarizing his reasons for vetoing the free list bill, the president said: "I withhold my approval from this bill, first, because I feel it should not be put up until the tariff board shall have had time to report on the schedules it affects; second, because the bill is so closely drawn as to involve the government in endless litigation, and to leave the commercial community in disastrous doubt; third, because it places the finished products on the free list, but retains on the dutiable list the raw material and the machinery with which such finished product is made, and thus puts at a needless disadvantage our American manufacturers. And, fourth, that while purporting, by putting agricultural implements, meats and flour, on the free list, to reduce their price to consumers, it does not do so, but only gives to Canada valuable concessions, which might be used by the executive to expand reciprocity with that country in accordance with the directions of congress." In this connection the president declared that the language in the bill referring to agricultural implements was so sweeping as to affect many sections of the tariff. He asserted that the provisions of the bill were so ambiguous that the treasury department has been unable to estimate the amount of reduction in revenue which it would effect. At the conclusion of the reading of the president's message, Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, moved that the bill be passed over the veto. A roll call was taken and lost, 226 to 127.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Stephen Nowakowski, until recently a farmer near Fisher Creek, Man., was counting his worldly possessions, a roll of bills amounting to \$800, in the C. P. R. waiting room at Winnipeg, when two men grabbed the money and ran. They have not been apprehended.

Immigrants from the Old Country still continue to arrive. Nearly a thousand came last week.

Harry Atwood, of Boston, a well-known aviator, is at present engaged in an attempt to fly from St. Louis, Mo., to New York, a distance of something over 1400 miles. At this writing he has covered over 900 miles and it looks as if he would be successful.

One of the greatest aviation meets in history was held at Chicago last week. Records for height and duration were broken and two birdmen lost their lives.

The city of Winnipeg has announced that they will be prepared to furnish light and power from the new municipal plant on October 15. The schedule of prices announced was twenty-five per cent. below that of the Winnipeg Street Railway company, which company has now announced that they will meet the cut.

The village of Clyde River, Nova

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

Scotia, was wiped out by fire last week. One man lost his life.

David Korshack, alleged head of the "arson trust" which burned many buildings in Chicago, was caught and placed under arrest at Vancouver. He will be returned to Chicago.

An American grain "expert" after making a tour of Western Canada said that never in forty years had he seen such crops.

The harvest excursions are in full swing. On one last week five thousand hands arrived.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 17.—According to statements made here today the Canadian Northern railway contemplate building fleets of freight and passenger steamers for the Great Lakes, with headquarters at Duluth. Strong competition with American lines is proposed, and the Lake service later will be duplicated by an ocean service to handle the grain trade.

London, Aug. 17.—The Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, died today. He was born at Harrow, September 21, 1843, and aside from his high ecclesiastical position, was well known as an educator and author.

London, Aug. 17.—The desire for home rule in Scotland is assuming a more concrete form. As a first step, Sir Henry James Dalzell, newspaper proprietor and member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs, introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon a bill to establish a legislature in Scotland, to deal with purely Scottish affairs.

G.G.G. CO. CERTIFICATES

The Grain Growers' Grain Company say that they are having many inquiries for new stock certificates which are being issued in exchange for the certificates held under the old charter. The company states that the new certificates will be issued in about a fortnight, and that one will be sent to each shareholder who sends in his old certificate for cancellation.

Grand Forks, N.D., Aug. 15.—Two people were killed and four were fatally injured in a tornado in Divide County, North Dakota, early today. Indications point that when complete reports are received from the rural districts the number of injured will be increased materially.

Brussels, Aug. 15.—There was an imposing demonstration here today in favor of unrestricted universal suffrage and obligatory education. The Socialists and Liberals united in bringing to Brussels 200,000 persons from all parts of Belgium for the demonstration. The members of the great throng with uplifted hands swore that they would keep up the struggle until the desired reforms have been accomplished.

Premier Roblin arrived in Winnipeg Wednesday afternoon after a three months' visit to the Old Country, where he attended the coronation. Mr. Roblin is in fine health and will enter into the present political campaign.

Paris, Ont., Aug. 16.—This evening Capt. Peter H. Cox died suddenly at his home. Heart failure was the cause. The deceased had been postmaster here for about twenty years. The late Capt.

Cox was a Devonshire man, and came to Canada when a young man. A widow and little son survive him.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 16.—J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, contractor, who has been awarded the contract for building of first section of the Hudson's Bay railroad, has purchased the charter of Edmonton, Dunvegan, and Peace River Railway company. Mr. McArthur is now in Edmonton and is arranging for surveys into the Northwest. He says that an engineering party in charge of Chief Engineer Turnbull will be on the ground next week to begin surveys.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 15.—A final attempt to secure a statehood for New Mexico and Arizona began in both Houses of Congress today, following the receipt of President Taft's emphatic veto. In the House it was referred to the territories committee, with the vetoed resolution, Chairman Flood promising prompt action. Following a conference with the president, Senator Smith, of Michigan, chairman of the senate territories committee, introduced a statehood resolution meeting the president's views, and providing for the admission of both states on the condition that Arizona shall strike the recall of judges provisions from its new constitution.

Fort William, Ont., Aug. 15.—To check the wholesale slaughter of game on the line of the C.N.R., Provincial Magistrate O'Brien and Constable Symonds visited a construction camp near Pearl River and seized a dozen guns and rifles in the hands of Italians, also imposing penalties on offenders caught red handed.

Picton, Ont., Aug. 15.—This has been a memorable day for Methodism in Canada. There was a unique demonstration to mark the taking over for future preservation of the historic chapel on Hay Bay, the first church built in Upper Canada. It was erected in the summer of 1792, under the direction of William Loece, a pioneer Methodist minister in Canada, and the first itinerant Methodist preacher. It was enlarged and rebuilt in 1834, and used until 1860, since when it has fallen into disuse. The last general conference, however, voted to have this cradle of Methodism bought back and preserved as a relic.


TIT FOR TAT

Mrs. Smart's new servant was an acquisition. He was Chinese, and his name was John. He could cook like a dream. He could wash like a steam laundry. In fact, the only thing in which he really failed was in answering the front door bell.

This one failing, however, proved decidedly awkward, especially as Mrs. Smart was giving an at-home on the morrow. She imparted to her Celestial slave the most rigid instructions regarding his duties, showing him how Europeans opened doors and announced visitors, and, finally, ringing the bell herself, and making him show her into her own drawing-room.

On the morrow she was startled to hear the bell ring some half-hour before her visitors were expected. Hurriedly putting the finishing touches to her toilet, she flew downstairs. But where was John? The bell rang a second time. She ran to the head of the stairs, and whispered, "John!" Then she called "John!" Then she shouted "John!" And then, in despair, she rushed to the door, and opened it herself.

"You foollee me yesterday," smiled John complacently from the mat, "so me foollee you today!"



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., August 21, 1911)

Wheat.—During the past week our growing crop has been passing through a crisis, and it seems only too true that in many sections of Manitoba at least, the yield and the grade has been cut down considerably by black rust and the delay in ripening. The weather has been generally good, however, until the very widespread storm of Sunday night, which flattened the grain in many places, and it remains to be seen whether this grain, especially where the stalk is weakened by rust, will come up again and continue to ripen. An aftermath of the damage is perhaps the strong bull market of today, Monday, when October wheat closed at 99½c., and old crop No. 1 Northern sold for a short time over \$1.01. There is also light frost predicted in some sections tonight, and that must also be reckoned with. Altogether, it is a time of intense anxiety, and it will be a fortnight yet before the great bulk of our crop is at all safe. Export demand has not been good, but there has been a very keen demand for old wheat to fill existing contracts for shipment the last half of August and the first half of September.

Oats.—Oats have moved up today strongly in sympathy with wheat, and there seems a very good Eastern demand for our old oats where the Ontario and Quebec crop is found to be disappointing.

Barley.—There has come a little demand for No. 3 and No. 4 barley, but we would suggest that farmers who have old barley at home yet, might very well keep it there in the hope that reciprocity will pass.

Flax.—Flax has worked high and strong again with a fair demand.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Procter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, August 8.)

The past week has witnessed an advance on our option market to the extent of 3d. per cental. There is little doubt that the world position of wheat has altered decidedly the last few weeks. There is the deterioration to the U.S.A. crop; and now the reported deterioration in Canada; the confirmation of a much shorter crop in Russia than that of last year; and the drought in India, which is now becoming a serious matter. The above features materially lessen the fear of a deluge of wheat, but the recent rise has probably been a little premature, and we may have to suffer for it in the future.

In the United Kingdom the long spell of drought was broken by heavy rain on two days, doing an immense amount of good to the pastures and vegetable crops, which were sorely in need of moisture. The wheat, much of which is cut and standing in the fields, has not been damaged, and the weather has now turned again brilliantly fine, so that in the course of a few days farmers will be able to complete their wheat harvest and secure one of the finest crops they have had for very many years, with condition absolutely ready for the mill.

France.—Harvest nearly over, and quality good. From some parts there are continuous complaints as to the yield of the new crop, though the quality is excellent and condition perfect. While France will not have to import anything like so much wheat as during the past season, we are inclined to think that a fair quantity of foreign will still be required.

Italy.—The preliminary official estimate gives a total of about six and a half million quarters more than the final official estimate of last year.

Spain.—It is claimed a record crop for recent years has been harvested, but no official figures are obtainable at present.

Germany.—The quality of the new crop is said to be very good, but there is some doubt about the yield, which is thought to be only a moderate one.

In the Argentine there has been another week of satisfactory weather, and conditions are so good that they can only change one way—for the worse. There is every prospect now of a very fine crop, but, of course, it has a long way to travel to maturity.

Australia.—Reports are satisfactory. India.—Some rain is reported in the Bombay district, but in the Punjab—which is the more important country—they are still without rain, and the position is undoubtedly serious. This may ultimately prove to be one of the strongest features in the market.

Russia.—We get bad reports from very many districts, and where the crops are good there seems a prospect of the wheat being drawn into the interior where crops are bad. From our present advices we look for a very much smaller export than last year.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, August 21.—Although Winnipeg and Minneapolis wheat markets were exceptionally strong today, that cereal locally advanced only ½c. cents because the general public was not in evidence. Oats gained ¼c., but corn dropped ¾c. Wet weather in the spring wheat country lay at the bottom of the advances in wheat prices scored at the principal markets, but the local response was disappointing to the bulls. Winnipeg at its best was up 2 to 2½ cents and Minneapolis 2½ cents, while the best this market could do was a penny. When the purely professional demand had been satisfied, it was noted that the public was not behind them, although possibly trading elsewhere. Even southwestern markets were much stronger than here. Continental reported advances, but Liverpool declined. Cash wheat was strong on limited offerings. No. 2 Hard in store sold at 1 cent over September, and track cars 1 to 3 cents over the near future. The decrease of 340,000 bushels in the visible against an increase of 1,700,000 last year and an official forecast of frost in Alberta and Saskatchewan tonight contributed to the strength of the market. Corn recently holding its own, while wheat was declining was the weak market

today, due to crop reports, although an influential bulletin stated that a loss of 11 per cent. has been suffered by the crop since the first of the month. The continued excellence of the spot demand and the comparative lightness of receipts, together with the wheat strength, gave a strong tone to the oats market. Primary receipts were only 769,000 bushels, against 1,788,000 bushels a year ago. The day's cash sales were estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., August 21.—A prediction by the Canadian weather bureau that Alberta and Saskatchewan might be visited by a light frost stirred the market bullishly, resulting in a good advance, both by the short interest and by purchasers for a prospective rise, should the forecast prove correct. Low temperatures over the Prairie Provinces indicated such a possibility and gave added weight to the prediction. Domestic news was also of a bullish tenor, and there appeared to be more confidence in the buying power. The primary receipts are falling off sharply compared with a year ago. The visible supply of wheat has passed the period of large accumulations and showed a decline of 340,000 bushels for last week. The spring wheat arriving in the northwest markets continues to show a lack of quality, and the export is of sufficient volume to suggest a fair commercial value for winter wheat at least. The situation in the northwest, which indicates at the present time a short crop of poor quality, makes the cash position very strong in spite of a limited flour trade. No. 1 Northern sold for 2 to 4½ over September, and choice wheat at that was very scarce. Unless the more western area of the spring wheat belt can show a better grading a shortage of good wheat is indicated. Foreign news was without special feature. World's shipments were under last year, and North America is the heaviest exporter.

AMERICAN BARLEY

Chicago, August 21.—Barley closed; May \$1.70; December \$1.67½. Milwaukee, August 21.—Barley fluctuated. No. 2, \$1.14 to \$1.18; medium, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10 to \$1.12; rejected, 70 cents to \$1.00; Wisconsin, \$1.10 to \$1.13.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Glasgow, August 21.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 412 cattle ex Saturnia on offer, trade worse and prices 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. back from last week. Top steers, 13 to 13¼, secondary, 12 to 12½ cents, bulls, top quality, 11½ to 12 cents, and secondary, 11 cents per lb.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that the market in Birkenhead is very unsettled, but with every prospect of labor troubles being smoothed over. There was a fair amount of business transacted and both States and Canadian steers made from 12½ to 13 cents per lb.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(August 19)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	\$1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, tough	.95
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car, warm	.86
No grade wheat, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 4 winter wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car, transit	.98
No. 1 Durum wheat, 2 cars	.97
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 3 Yellow corn, 6 cars	.64
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.64
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.41
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.41
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.41
No grade oats, 1 car	.40
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.82
No grade rye, 1 car	.78
No grade rye, 1 car	.78
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.01
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.03
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	.98
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample barley, 2,100 bu. to arrive,	
Duluth	1.08
Sample barley, 900 bu. to arr.	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.01
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.99

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	12.00 " 14.00
Timothy, per ton	16.00 " 19.00
Oats	
Best feed	37c. to 40c.
Butter	
Choice dairy	25c.
Eggs	
Strictly fresh	30c.
Potatoes	
New, per bushel	50c. to 60c.
Poultry	
Chickens	18c. to 20c.
Fowl	12c. " 15c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	15c.
Turkeys	20c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	\$2.50 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	6.00 " 6.75
Lambs	6.00 " 6.50
Sheep	5.00 " 5.50
Calves	5.00 " 5.75

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from AUG. 16 to AUG. 22, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	INW 1 Man. Re
Aug. 16	97	96	93½	87½	80	75	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	60	53	..	..
17	97½	96½	94½	88	80	75	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	60	53	..	..
18	97½	96½	94½	88	80	75	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	37½	61	53	..	..
19	98½	97½	95	88½	80½	75½	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	37½	61	53	..	..
21	101½	100½	97½	91½	81	76	62½	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½	62	54	..	200
22	99½	98½	96	90½	80½	75½	63½	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	64	56	..	208

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending Aug. 19.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	939	908	1275
C.N.R.	1059	416	91
G.T.P.	193	62	20

Total last week	2191	1386	1386
T'l prev. week	1216	1422	387
Total year ago	6837	641	632

Disposition

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Exporters east .	200	...	2996
Butchers east .	404	215	643
Feeders east .	57	23	593
Feeders west .	...	71	201
Exp't's held over .	...	...	907
Feeders held over .	...	...	58
Consumed locally	1530	735	1405

Cattle

In spite of a much larger run cattle prices held steady with the previous week, and some sales were made above the quoted top. A few head of extra choice butchers brought \$5.30 per cwt., but this could hardly be given as the prevailing price, for these animals were so far ahead of the ordinary arrivals that there is no comparison. Top price quoted is \$5.00. The receipts ran mostly to common and medium grades, and as usual these did not find a very good outlet. The eastern trade has picked up considerably since last week. Had it not been for this there would have undoubtedly been a slump. Two hundred head were classed in the returns as exporters, but dealers state that these will not go any further than Montreal. Now that the strikes are practically settled in the Old Country the export trade should pick up.

There is little use of indulging in forecasts of the trend of prices until things become more settled and the Eastern and Overseas demand become known quantities. The eastern trade, as before stated, shows some improvement, and probably will show more. But as yet exporters are out of the market, probably chiefly on account of the low quality of most of the arrivals. The demand for stockers and feeders is light. It is not probable that there will be many on the market. There is plenty of feed in the country, and there should be a great deal of winter feeding this year.

The market for good veal calves, as has been the case all summer, is very strong, and it looks as if the \$7.00 price would hold for some time.

Hogs

The hog market shows another substantial gain over last week's top, choice porkers selling at \$8.60. In spite of this some of the packers are, in their so-called market reports, quoting choice hogs at but \$8.00 per cwt. Those having hogs for sale will do well not to be guided by these letters. The letters sent out by commission houses are to be relied upon, but not those sent out by the packers. As the cooler weather approaches the demand should become greater for pork, and there is no telling what hog prices will do. While it is not probable that they will approach the record of nearly \$11.00, set last year, prices should be very satisfactory.

Sheep and Lambs

The run last week was the largest in months, but prices held fairly well. Lamb prices are down a half-dollar, but sheep held steady. The market could not stand many such runs as last week's without a tumble in prices.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices show no change from last week. Receipts have not been very heavy but there has been a falling off in outside demand for round lots. Most of this class has been going south, but dealers say they are unable to handle it now at present prices so it will not be surprising if there is a reduction in prices offered for the lower grades. Fancy dairy is in good demand and that price should hold.

Eggs

Eggs are still bringing 21 cents per dozen, subject to candling, but the market is strong at that price and there is little probability of any reduction.

Potatoes

As was to be expected prices offered for potatoes have dropped again this week, tubers now selling at 65 cents per bushel. Dealers state that there are not a great many on the market, just at present, but there are a lot in sight in the country.

Milk and Cream

Prices are even with last week, but a couple of weeks later should see an advance all round. As far as milk is concerned, the advance is certain. Managers of Winnipeg creameries have announced that they will put fall prices into effect on September 1 instead of October 1 as has been the custom in former years. This will mean an advance of twenty-five

cents per hundred pounds. On October 1 the winter rates will be in effect, a full six weeks ahead of former years. This will add another quarter to the price, putting it at \$2 per hundred pounds.

Live Poultry

Prices offered by the abattoirs for live poultry show a reduction for chickens and fowl, while other prices are unchanged.

Hay

Wild hay is up a half dollar per ton from last week and the price should grow better during harvest and threshing. The demand for timothy continues good.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 16	96½	95½	99½	99½
August 17	96½	96	100½	100½
August 18	96½	95½	100½	100½
August 19	96½	96	100½	100½
August 21	99½	98½	102½	102½
August 22	98	97	101½	101½
Oats—				
August 16	37½	37½	...	...
August 17	38	37½	...	...
August 18	38½	38½	...	...
August 19	38½	37½	...	...
August 21	39	38½	...	...
August 22	38½	38	...	...
Flax—				
August 16	193	...	...	...
August 17	193	...	...	...
August 18 .....	...	...	...	...
August 19	195	...	...	...
August 21	195	...	...	...
August 22	200	...	...	...

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on August 18, was 2,398,307.40, as against 3,500,192.20 last week and 2,033,514.40 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,459,949; last year, 756,414. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard . . .	1,512.50	17,088.40
No. 1 Nor. . .	893,520.10	658,214.30
No. 2 Nor. . .	695,426.20	658,690.20
No. 3 Nor. . .	216,528.00	223,264.10
No. 4 . . .	115,117.00	47,074.00
No. 5 . . .	85,506.50	22,349.50
Other grades . .	390,696.30	406,833.10
	2,398,307.40	2,033,514.40
Stocks of Oats		
No. 1 C.W. . .	170,972.05	219,870.00
No. 2 C.W. . .	935,969.13	743,169.29
No. 3 C.W. . .	83,741.15	546,914.03
Mixed . . .	10,779.24	7,916.22
Other grades . .	461,433.23	388,779.14
	1,662,896.12	3,906,650.00
Barley . . .	244,152.00	410,301.00
Flax . . .	107,969.00	21,245.00

Shipments

	1911	1910
Oats	596,589	38,860
Barley	223	573
Flax	7,954	...

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week	Last week	Last year
America . .	3,568,000	2,968,000	1,536,000
Russia . .	2,302,000	2,408,000	4,752,000
Danube . .	2,440,000	1,432,000	3,221,000
India . .	52,000	680,000	165,000
Argentina .	856,000	728,000	1,160,000
Australia .	976,000	570,000	560,000
Austria . .	16,000	...	...
Chili . . .	272,000	277,000	55,000
Totals	10,800,000	9,008,000	12,940,000
Corn . . .	1,992,000	5,605,000	4,495,000

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Aug. 18 This week	Last week	Last year
Total visible .	4,080,878	5,070,724	301,661
Last week . .	5,227,395	4,471,569	281,514
Last year . .	2,710,608	5,648,182	627,732
Ft. William . .	1,617,573	717,494	90,931
Pt. Arthur . .	780,734	945,401	153,226
Deport Harbor .	16,028	...	...
Meaford . . .	46,508	7,400	...
Midland, Tiffin	37,119	1,366,649	...
Collingwood . .	1,330	...	...
Owen Sound . .	8,828	10,958	32,959
Goderich . . .	84,193	577,046	...
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	22,405	333,228	...
Pt. Colborne .	255,000	45,300	...
Kingston . . .	67,069	...	4,000
Prescott . . .	19,980	150,490	...
Montreal . . .	812,258	517,829	18,245
Quebec . . .	2,850	58,000	2,500
Victoria Harb.	70,000	312,029	...

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, August 21.—Receipts of the Montreal stock yards, west end market, today, were 1,000 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 825 hogs and 100 calves. For the week 2,570 cattle, 2,285 sheep and lambs, 2,425 hogs and 375 calves.

Cattle prices were firmer today. Choice steers sold at \$6.00; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.55; west steers, top, \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows, \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.00; bulls, canners, \$3.00 to \$2.25; best, \$4.00. Lambs were higher and sold at \$6.25, and sheep at \$8.75 to \$4.00. Hogs were steady at \$6.50 to \$7.25, and sows \$5.50 to \$6.25. Calves sold all the way at from \$2.50 to \$8.00.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15.—P. C. Larkin, the Toronto tea merchant, will be the representative of Canada on the British commission on the resources of the Empire.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY AUGUST 22

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	99½	97½	106½	Choice export steers . . . . .	.....	.....	\$5.25-\$5.50	Fancy dairy	20c	20c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	98½	96½	105	Good export steers . . . . .	.....	.....	5.00- 5.25	No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	96	94	101½	Choice butcher steers and	\$4.50-\$5.00	\$4.50-\$5.00	5.00- 5.25	Good round lots	16c	16c	17c
No. 4	90½	...	...	heifers	4.25- 4.40	4.25- 4.40	4.00- 4.35	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	80½	...	...	Fair to good butcher steers	3.75-4.00	3.75- 4.00	3.25- 3.75	Best stock	21c	21c	20c
No. 6	75½	...	...	and heifers	3.90-4.25	3.90- 4.25	3.75- 4.25	Potatoes (per bushel)			
Feed	62½	...	...	Common to medium butcher	3.60-3.75	3.60- 3.75	3.25- 3.65	New crop	65c	80c-85c	65c
Cash Oats				steers and heifers	3.00-3.25	3.00- 3.25	2.00- 2.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	38	37	37	Best fat cows	3.00-3.50	3.00- 3.50	3.25- 3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	25c	25c	...
Cash Barley				Medium Cows	2.50-2.75	2.50- 2.75	2.50- 3.00	fat)	20c	20c	...
No. 3	64	...	...	Canners	3.75-4.25	3.75- 4.25	4.00- 4.50	Cream for butter-making pur-	\$1.50	\$1.50	...
Cash Flax				Best stockers	3.25-3.50	3.25- 3.50	3.40- 3.65	poses (per lb. butter fat) . .			
No. 1 N.W.	208	215	220	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50- 7.00	4.50- 5.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) . . .			
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves . .	5.00-5.50	5.00- 5.50	3.75- 4.00	Live Poultry			
October	98	96½	102½	Best milkers and springers	\$35-\$45	\$35- \$45	...	Chickens	12-14c	18c	15c
December	97	95½	100½	(each)	\$20-\$30	\$20- \$30	...	Fowl	10c	12c	11c
May	101½	100½	104½	Com'n milkers and springers				Ducks	12c	12c	13c
Oats Futures				(each)				Geese	12c	12c	11c
October	38½	37½	38½	Hogs				Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
December	38	37½	37	Choice hogs	8.40-8.60	8.10- 8.25	8.25- 8.50	Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Rough sows	6.50-7.00	6.25- 6.75	7.25- 8.00	No. 1 Wild	\$9.00	\$7.50-\$8.50	\$11.00
October	200	194	214	Stags	6.00-6.50	5.75- 6.25	5.50- 6.50	No. 2 Wild	8.00	...	10.00
				Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Timothy	13.00	\$12-\$13	15.00
				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	7.00- 7.50	6.00- 7.00	No. 2 Timothy	11.00	\$10.00	...
				Best killing sheep	4.75-5.00	4.75- 5.00	5.50- 6.00				



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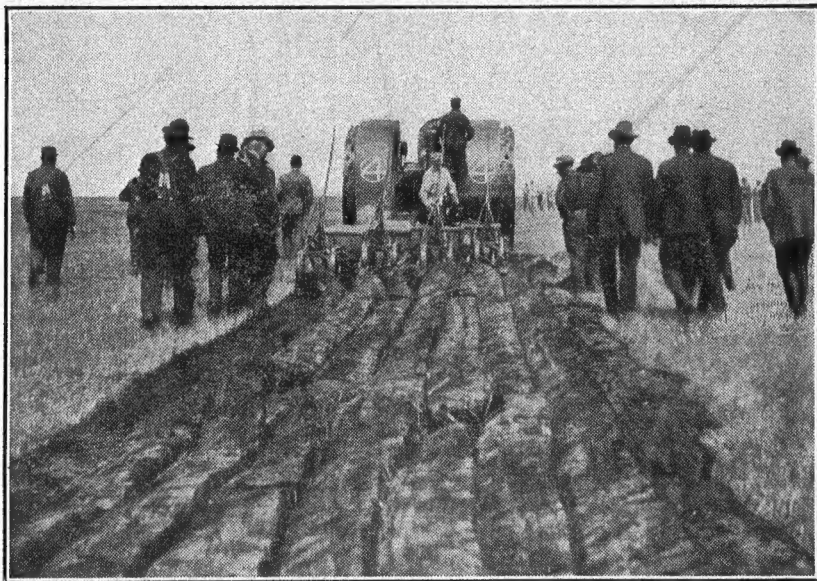
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HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, mn the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

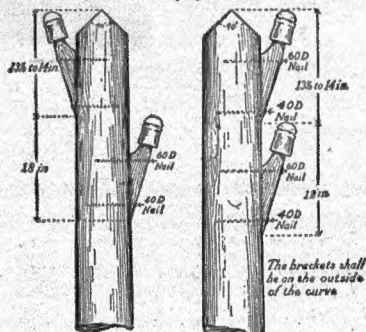


Fig. 5—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 6—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

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of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



Fig. 7 Fig. 8 Fig. 9

BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

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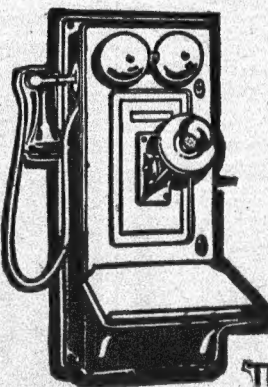
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